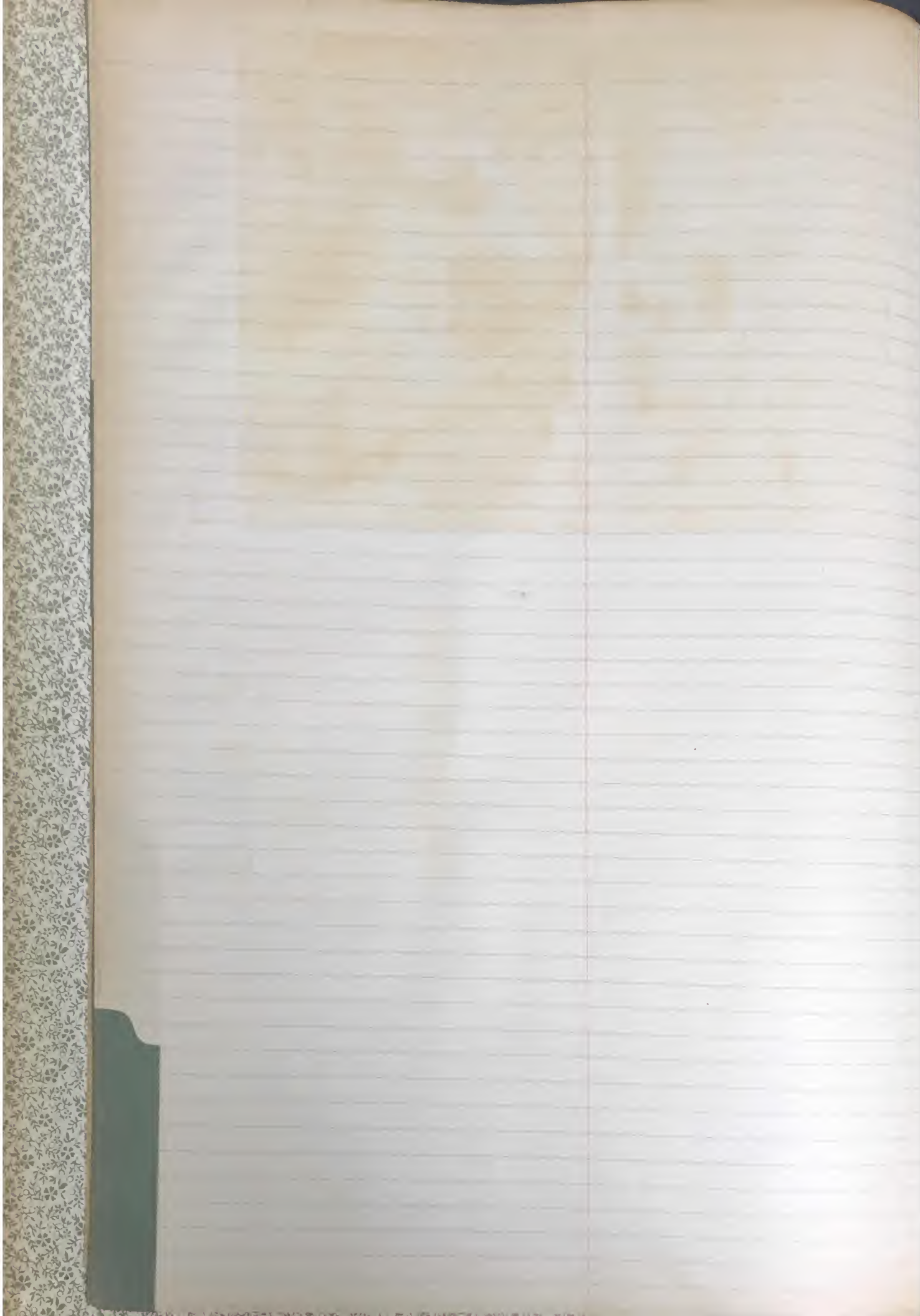




Arthur Prynne





206

THE JUNIOR MUNSEY.

in the center of Salisbury Plain, far from any village, and, until lately, miles from human habitation. From a distance one can imagine they are the ruins of some ancient watch tower, whose watchman might have desecrated the march of the Roman legions under Ves-

through two uprights of the outer circle of Stonehenge upon a horizontal stone lying nearly in the center, and known as the Altar Stone. This interesting sight has become quite an annual outing for the scientifically inclined of the neighborhood, who, on bicycles and



STONEHENGE, LOOKING FROM THE ALTAR STONE THROUGH THE OUTER TRILITHONS TO THE PRIEST'S HEEL, AND TO THE POINT ON THE HORIZON WHERE THE SUN RISES ON THE MORNING OF THE SUMMER SOLSTICE.

From a photograph by Stuart Southey.

pasian to take up a position in their camp hard by.

But as we drive nearer, and as they stand out against the sky, we begin to perceive their peculiar shape and get an idea of their tremendous size.

Surrounding the stones at a distance of about one hundred feet is a slight bank of earth. The principal entrance to Stonehenge is on the northeast, and is marked by a bank and a ditch, the latter forming an avenue which leads straight to the temple. Directly in this entrance line, and about two hundred feet from the stones, stands an unwrought sarsen monument known as the Priest's Heel, sixteen feet high.

On the morning of the summer solstice, June 21, the sun rises immediately over this stone and casts its first rays

through two uprights of the outer circle of Stonehenge upon a horizontal stone lying nearly in the center, and known as the Altar Stone. This interesting sight has become quite an annual outing for the scientifically inclined of the neighborhood, who, on bicycles and

tricycles and in conveyances of every description, repair thither in the early morning hours to await the rising sun and, if they are fortunate enough, to see its beams fall upon the ancient stone. Stonehenge consisted of an outer circle of upright stones standing about four feet apart and sixteen feet high. Others were placed horizontally on their tops and touching one another, forming a continuous corona. This outer circle bears evident marks of having been wrought with tools. The uprights have each two tenons on their upper surface which fit into mortise holes cut into the under surface of the horizontal stones. At a distance of about nine feet within the outer circle were thirty smaller stones, each four feet high, and



LEANING STONE AS IT WAS.





Illustration of the castle of Henry V. Henry's statue.

Bedford. 1600.



Natural Color Photograph by Bernard Wakeman

EDWARD III ERECTED THE LAND GATE AT RYE IN 1360

Of three portals with towers to shelter longbowmen only this one remains to remind the old walled city of its days of glory as a Cinque Port. The fickle sea has left the town on an inland hill. Here in 1579 was born the dramatist John Fletcher.



DUNLUCE CASTLE 214

G.W.W.



Trinity Abbey



TRAITORS' GATE.

This gate beneath St. Thomas' Tower derives its name from the fact that prisoners were usually lauded here from the boats conveying them to the Tower. They could then be passed quickly into the Inner Ward and consigned to their prisons.

of the well quite lately. The Crutcher Commission, in 1888, had before it a list in which had been swept with a broom, and then quickened quite recently, in order to give it a new lease of life. But probably the annual well-wake, in Derbyshire, and the 'well wake' of only part of a survival of practices denounced by St. Asaph in 1194, who found that the well

the bucket, in which the water was drawn, was accompanied by this art to show the importance of wells, medieval and prehistoric. The Well, at St. Asaph in Wales. The well is a stone shaft adjacent to the church. It was a well with two pools by a long and worn shaft of stone by old stone walls. The bottom of the well



ST. CLEER WELL, LISKEARD.

make offerings to it still, though for what purpose could never be discovered, for though on terms of peace with all classes and ages, no one there were so many pennies in that well.

at Callington is an example of another kind of protection of a spring. It is of a very unusual type, the arch and gable are apparently about fifteenth century, and more probably sixteenth century, when the arch and the battlement mouldings on the lower part



THE BYWARD TOWER AND THE OUTER WARD.

On the right is seen the flank of St. Thomas' Tower, and on the left the Beauchamp Tower of the Inner Ward. The gardens below were formerly part of the Moat, which

was drained in 1843, by order of the Duke of Wellington, when Constable. The Moat formerly had a drawbridge where the arch now is.



"The First Printing Press set up in Bristol"—"Also in the same year (1546) a press for printing was set up in the Castle, which was used daily to the Honour of God"—*MS. Calendar*

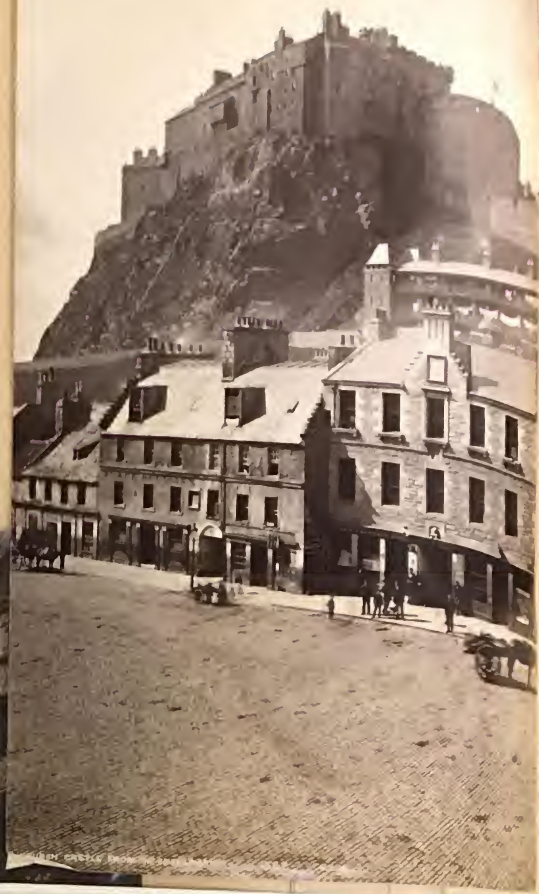
CASTLE.

- 2465 -



PVX CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER ABBEY INTERIOR

H. M. Allen & Son



Mrs. Deves Broughton. ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LOWER GRAVENHURST.



P. Knox-Gore.

MOYNE ABBEY, COUN





STATELY LANDMARK.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



CURIOUS CARVING OVER THE PORCH OF CHALK CHURCH.



GATEWAY OF THE BLOODY TOWER.

is seen the portcullis, the only one now in working order. It is lowered by machinery in the room above. The Entrance to the Inner Ward is through the Bloody Tower Gate House.



Bird's-eye view of the Tower and Liberties as they appeared in 1597. The site of the Scaffold on Tower Hill (now inside the garden of Trinity House) is marked, and some of the buildings forming the Royal Palace, as it existed at that date, are shown

to the South of the White Tower. The Lions' Menagerie is also shown near the present entrance. The animals were removed in 1834 to the Zoological Gardens and the buildings were levelled in 1853



BLOODY TOWER.

The Bloody Tower, with its Portcullis lowered, dates from Edward III. The Portcullis and Gates are extremely massive and carry with them every appearance of high antiquity. The machinery for working the Portcullis is in the room above.



Mr. Dolan Broughton.

THE RINGING CHAMBER.

Copyright



Bridge as originally built (13th Cent.)



THE RUINS AND GRAVEYARD.



KINGS ABBEY

Where James III was crowned.



The Bridge in the time of Henry VIII.



NUREMBERG BRASS ROSE-WATER DISH OF THE LATE FIFTEENTH CENT.



Section of tracery. Photo 1.
DORCHESTER, SOUTHEAST OF CH.



CAWSTON CHURCH. WEST END OF NAVE WITH FONT



spanning the dry moat, gives access to a very fine suite



11. MARRIAGE

Copyright

O'er the font—
That carved doorway to eternal life
Raised in old days by skilled and pious hands
The fresh sun streamed.

BLICKLING CHURCH.

Copyright



H. Evans.

THE FONT IN FAKENHAM CHURCH.



G.A.P. 2676

Wells, The Palace Elm



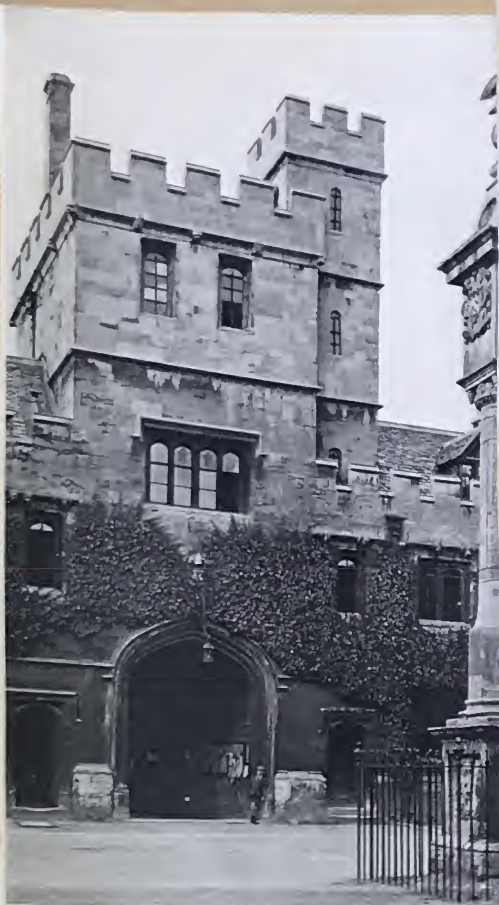
HURSTMONCEVAUX



OLD DOORWAY IN NORBURY CHURCHYARD, DERBYSHIRE



THE SOUTH-EAST FRONT.



Copyright

© Donald McLesah

THE FRONT QUADRANGLE OF CORPUS CHRISTI IS FOUR CENTURIES OLD
 Richard Foxe, Bishop of Winchester, founded Corpus Christi College in 1516-17, "to the praise and honor of God Almighty, the most holy body of Christ." In the foreground is the famous cylindrical sundial and perpetual calendar. Among the prominent members of this college was the philanthropist, General Oglethorpe, who established the Colony of Georgia.



A WATCH TOWER.



117 Conway Castle and Bridge from the Island, Bedford.



SHIRE, THE SEAT OF LORD ROTHFIELD.



THE HIGH STREET FRONTAGE AND GATEWAY OF BRASENOSÉ COLLEGE

Although of recent construction, such exquisite taste has been used in the design and execution of the new college buildings that they are more than worthy successors to the original foundation, begun in the first summer when "Hluff King Hal" occupied the throne of England.

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later, Donald,
nessed to by
MacLeod of
over the isle
the mainland,

© F. M. McLachlan



WALLED OFF FROM THE VILLAGE STREET.

COUNTRY LIFE



Carlton

A CORNER TOWER FROM THE TOP STOREY.



Glamis Castle



El pueblo inglés, siempre amante terroroso de sus Reyes, aguardando a los Monarcas en las cercanías del castillo de Windsor
(Fot. Topical Press)



Wells, the Great Gate



Wells Cathedral, Penniless Porch

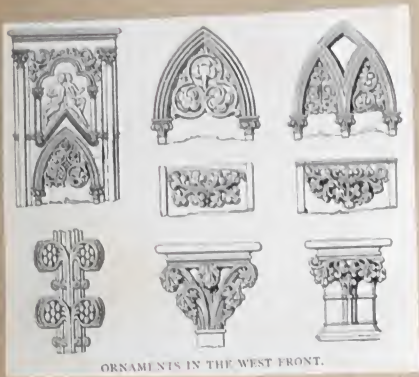


Wells, Palace Gate House and Moat





W. Phillips, Photo.
CAPITAL IN TRANSEPT.



ORNAMENTS IN THE WEST FRONT.



West Front Christina (11th c.)
Drawn by H. D. G. 1870



Wells, The Drawbridge.

Glass of the Nave, Transepts, and Aisles.—Most of the glass of the west window was collected abroad, during his

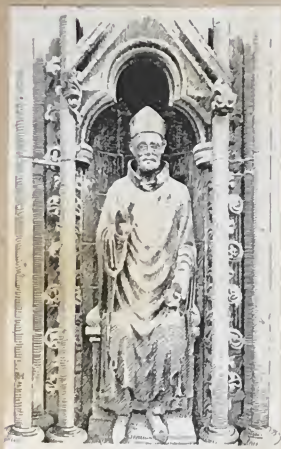


SPECIMENS OF CAPITALS.

exile, by Bishop Creighton, while he was yet dean (1660-70).



THE FONT.



WEST FRONT. BISHOP AETHELHELM (105).



SPECIMENS OF CAPITALS.



ORNAMENTS IN THE WEST FRONT.



SPECIMENS OF CAPITALS.

DIMENSIONS OF THE CATHEDRAL.

Total length (internal)	Feet
of Nave	384
of Choir	161
of Transept (Main)	103
Breadth of Nave	135
" with Aisles	38
Height of Nave	82
Choir	67
Towers	67
Breadth of West Front	160
Area	29,070 sq. ft.



[Dankes & Partridge, Photo.]

STEPS OF CHAPTER-HOUSE VESTIBULE AND PASSAGE OVER
CHAIN GATE.



[Dankes & Partridge, Photo.]

CHAPTER-HOUSE-DOORWAY.



[Dankes & Partridge, Photo.]

THE INVERTED ARCHES, FROM THE
NORTH TRANSEPT.



[Dankes & Partridge, Photo.]

CHOIR, LOOKING EAST.
PROCESSION PATH AND LADY PATH BEYOND.



[Dankes & Partridge, Photo.]

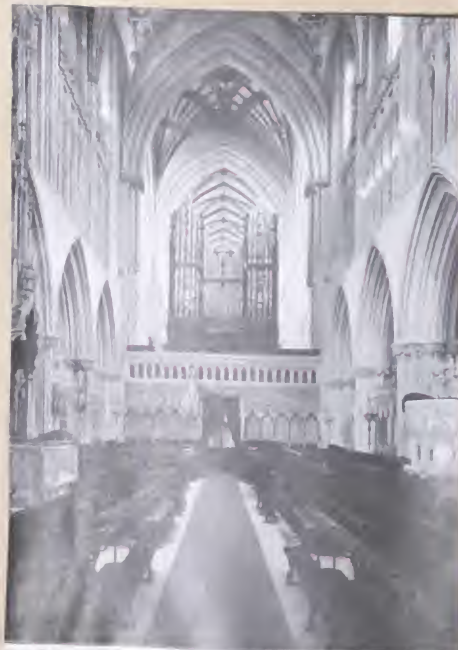
CHAPTER-HOUSE-UNDERCROFT.

Treasury, where the vestments, ornaments, registers, and other precious things, both of the bishop and chapter, were kept, and, to increase the security of its massive walls, the sacristan had to sleep within them every night.



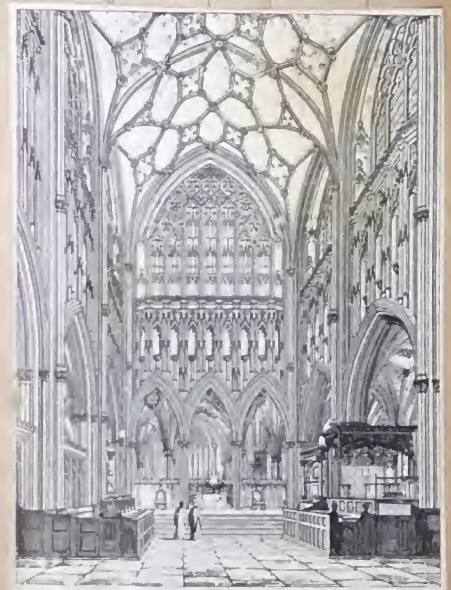
[C. W. Phillips, Photo.]

CHAPTER-HOUSE-UNDERCROFT.



[Dankes & Partridge, Photo.]

CHOIR, LOOKING WEST.



THE EAST END IN 1902.



Dawkes & Partridge, Photo.

THE CENTRAL TOWER FROM THE SOUTHEAST.



Wells Cathedral from the West.



WELLS CATHEDRAL



Wells Cathedral, North Porch.



Dawkes & Partridge, Photo.

THE NORTH PORCH.



SECTION OF N. TRANSEPT AND ELEVATION OF S. TRANSEPT.



Wells, The Palace and Moat.



Wells Cathedral, S.E.



Wells Cathedral, West Front



Wells Cathedral, West Front

THE WEST FRONT.



Wells Cathedral, Clock



THE CATHEDRAL. (From a Seventeenth-Century Print.)



Wells Cathedral Clock



THE CASTLE GATE.



Copyright

THE TOWER FROM THE COURTYARD



DURHAM CASTLE, OCCUPIED BY THE UNIVERSITY

— CAWDOR CASTLE — THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

14



From a photograph by

The Castle from the Burn.

[Wilson, Aberdeen.]

gun, shot him in the forehead": hence the stone is called Calder's Stone to this day.

Sir John added considerably to his possessions both in Nairnshire and Argyllshire, and died in 1456. The Lady Muriel, however, survived him and their son, and lived long enough to see her grandson Thane of Cawdor. One of the earliest letters which is preserved in the Charter-room shows that this Thane did not get on very well with his wife, as his law agent at Edinburgh writes: "Your ladie findes great fault that ye ar nocht so careful off your dewitie toward hir as ye auht to be, lyk as, I understand, she has vretin to you. Ye haw newir vretin ane letter this sax oikkes to hir." Some of the signatures of these letters are very odd, the oddest perhaps being that used by John Bishop of the Isles, who signs "J. B. of Thylis"; very few gentlemen of the day seem to have known how to write, but though they had to put their signatures to documents by the aid of the notary, they were not reduced to Bill Sikes' method of merely putting their "mark." Thus the chief of the MacGregors signs his bond of manrent: "E wine Makgrigour with my hand at the pen led by Jhone Dinguell."

Besides these letters, a large number of old accounts are kept in the Charter-room: they are very interesting, and throw much light on the customs of the times, but are too long to quote in full here. Together with all the most interesting old documents, they have been published in the book of the Thanes of Cawdor, which was printed in 1858 for the members of the Spalding Club. As a specimen of quaint spelling and wording may be taken the "Turs-maister's account" for "the xxvi of September being Sonday."

- "Item giften to yourself in the morning in the Kirkhaird to put in your nepiking end to the puire. n. s.
- "Item your collatoun (dinner) that evin upon Sonday in the same house aue point of wyne Sak. x. s.
- "Item ane quart aill. ii. s.
- "Item ane queyt brand. viii. d."



A SPLENDID XIV CENTURY FORTRESS, BODIAM CASTLE
May be visited from Rye, Winchelsea, or Hastings, and is easily reached from Folkestone



HOAR CROSS THE GATEHOUSE.

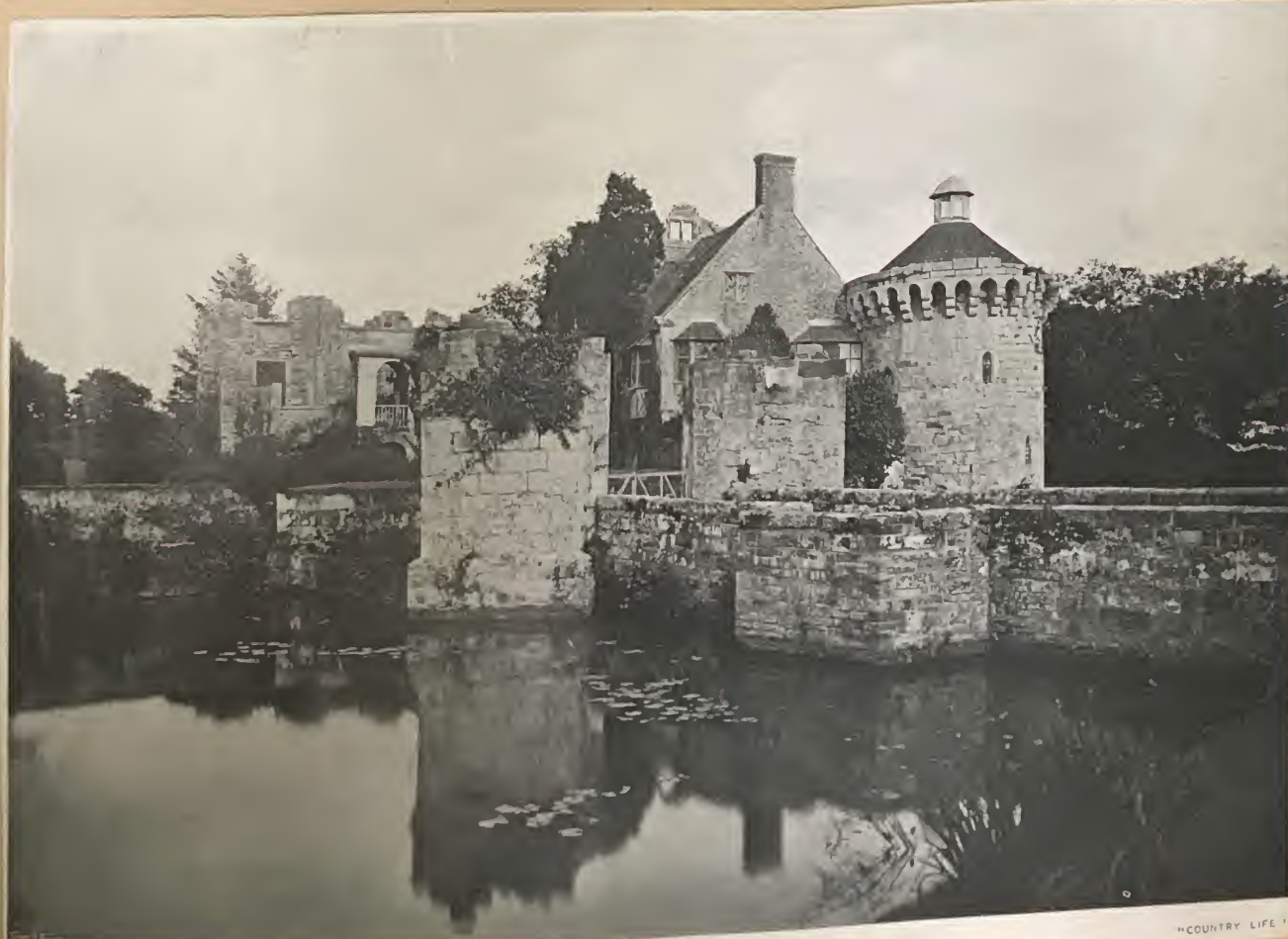
"COUNTRY LIFE"



HOLYROOD AND ARTHUR'S SEAT



"KYLEMORE CASTLE," IRELAND, OWNED BY THE DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER



THE RUINS OF THE OLD CASTLE.

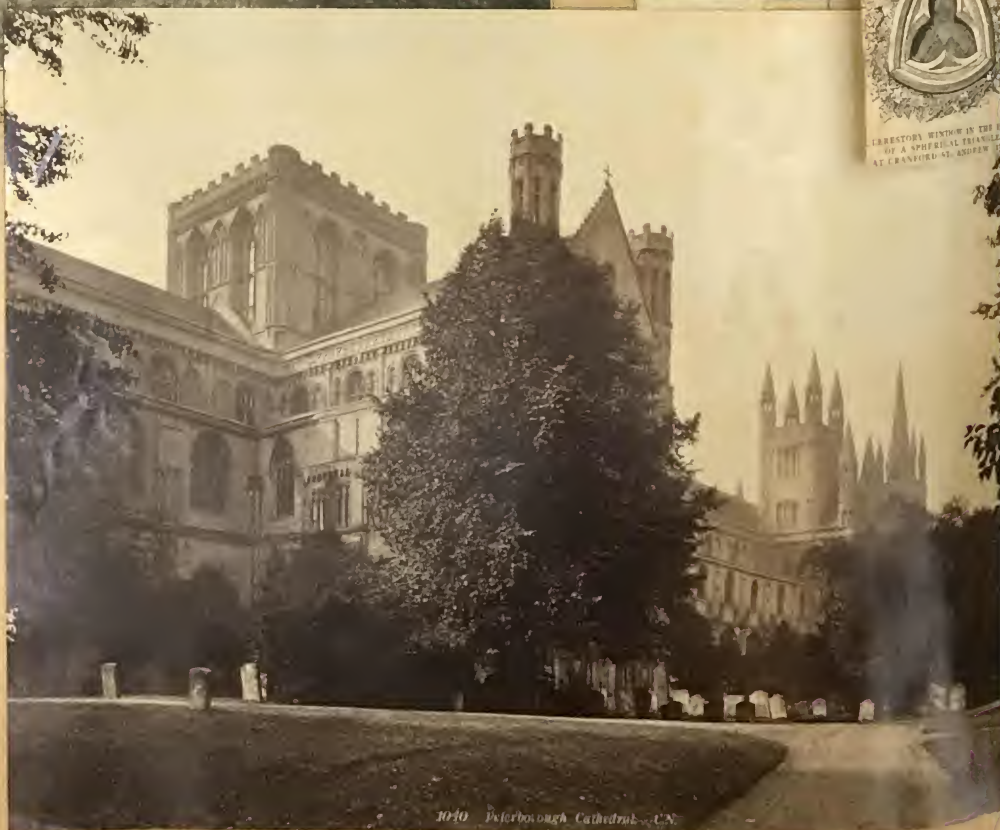
"COUNTRY LIFE"



HORNBY CASTLE, YORK



IMNEY ON BLACK PRINCE'S HOUSE.



1040 Peterborough Cathedral - EN.



THE WEST FRONT OF THE PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL

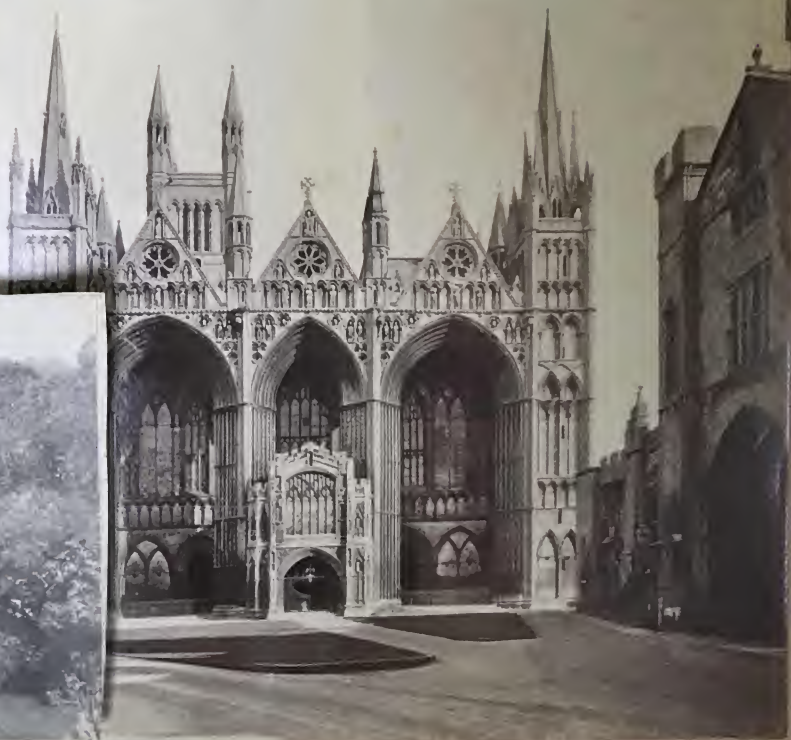
The visitor enters the precinct of this majestic religious edifice through a Gothic gateway, seen in the right foreground. In form, proportion, and general effect, this west front is perhaps unrivaled in Gothic architecture. Catherine of Aragon, Henry VIII's unhappy queen, is buried here.



Deptmouth, Parish Church



OXBOROUGH HALL, NORFOLK





WEST TOWERS, ELY CATH. FROM S.E. 5675. Q.W.W.



THE OCTAGON TOWER, ELY CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND



Micklegate Bar, York. One of the City Gates



Clovelly Church.





ELY CATHEDRAL, FROM THE SOUTHWEST, ENGLAND

The Cathedral of Ely is one of the largest and most imposing of the many cathedrals for which England is famous. With a length of 520 feet and a breadth of 77 feet, it yet does not interfere with the view. It was begun more than 800 years ago by the first Norman abbot. Its great castellated west tower is a masterpiece of Norman architecture.



ELY CATHEDRAL

Eng. Gothic

ROYAL HOLYROOD.

By M. A. BELLOC.

CERTAIN royal palaces belong to the international world of history and romance, and yet the buildings of which that can be said are curiously few. In France, Versailles, about whose stately pile cling a thousand memories of the old régime, of Marie Antoinette, and of the beginnings of the French Revolution.

House—to give it its old name—is, above all, associated with Mary Queen of Scots and with Charles Edward Stewart, the Young Pretender, whose brief sojourn in the Palace of his ancestors is so marvellously made to live again in the pages of Sir Walter Scott's most famous novel. But many other events, quite as



DIRECT VIEW OF HOLYROOD PALACE

English-speaking folk have only one such shrine, and that situated in Scotland, for Holyrood, the splendid mass of grey building looking even older than it is, which has as background Arthur's Seat and the huge broken line of the Salisbury Crags, has far greater claims to consideration from an English and European point of view than has Windsor Castle.

To most people, and especially to those foreigners who wind their way to Scotland bound on a Waverley pilgrimage, Holyrood

appears only and interesting as any of those connected with the lapless Scottish Queen and with the hero of the '45, are associated with Holyrood, and during the nineteenth century one of the most striking episodes connected with the Scottish Palace was the stay there of the exiled French King, Charles X., and his melancholy meagre Court.

Holyrood, as the modern world knows it, owed its being to Charles II.; for he commissioned Sir William Bruce of



AL FROM PARK. 4058 JK





Manor House of the Trenchard Family, Devon



BRIDGICK CASTLE, ARRAN, THE HOME OF LADY MARY



ROYAL PALACE OF THE SAVOY, WESTMINSTER, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF DORSET



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL

Photograph taken by the Rev. Canon, Winchester Cathedral

Plain and unobtrusive externally, Winchester is one of the richest and most beautiful of cathedrals within four walls. It is the largest church in England and incorporates every style of English architecture, from the Norman to the Perpendicular. Mary, Queen of Scots, is buried here.



THE INTERIOR OF WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND

This cathedral, except for St. Peter's in Rome, is the longest church in Europe. It measures 560 feet in length and 208 feet across the transept and incorporates every style of English architecture from the Norman to the Perpendicular. It is popularly supposed to have been dedicated to St. Swithin after a traditional connection with the weather is described in the unhistorical legend that the removal of his body to the shrine prepared for it was delayed forty days by rain.



ROYAL PALACE OF THE SAVOY

As in the time of Henry VIII and now the site of THE SAVOY HOTEL



SALISBURY CATHEDRAL FROM THE SOUTHWEST, ENGLAND

Great Britain affords no better example of pure early English architecture than Salisbury Cathedral. Having enjoyed the rare advantage of being begun and finished within forty years (except for the final story of the tower and the spire), it is remarkable for the uniformity and harmony of its construction. There is scarcely a trace of foreign influence in the building. Great architects have declared it to be "one of the best proportioned and most poetic designs of the Middle Ages."

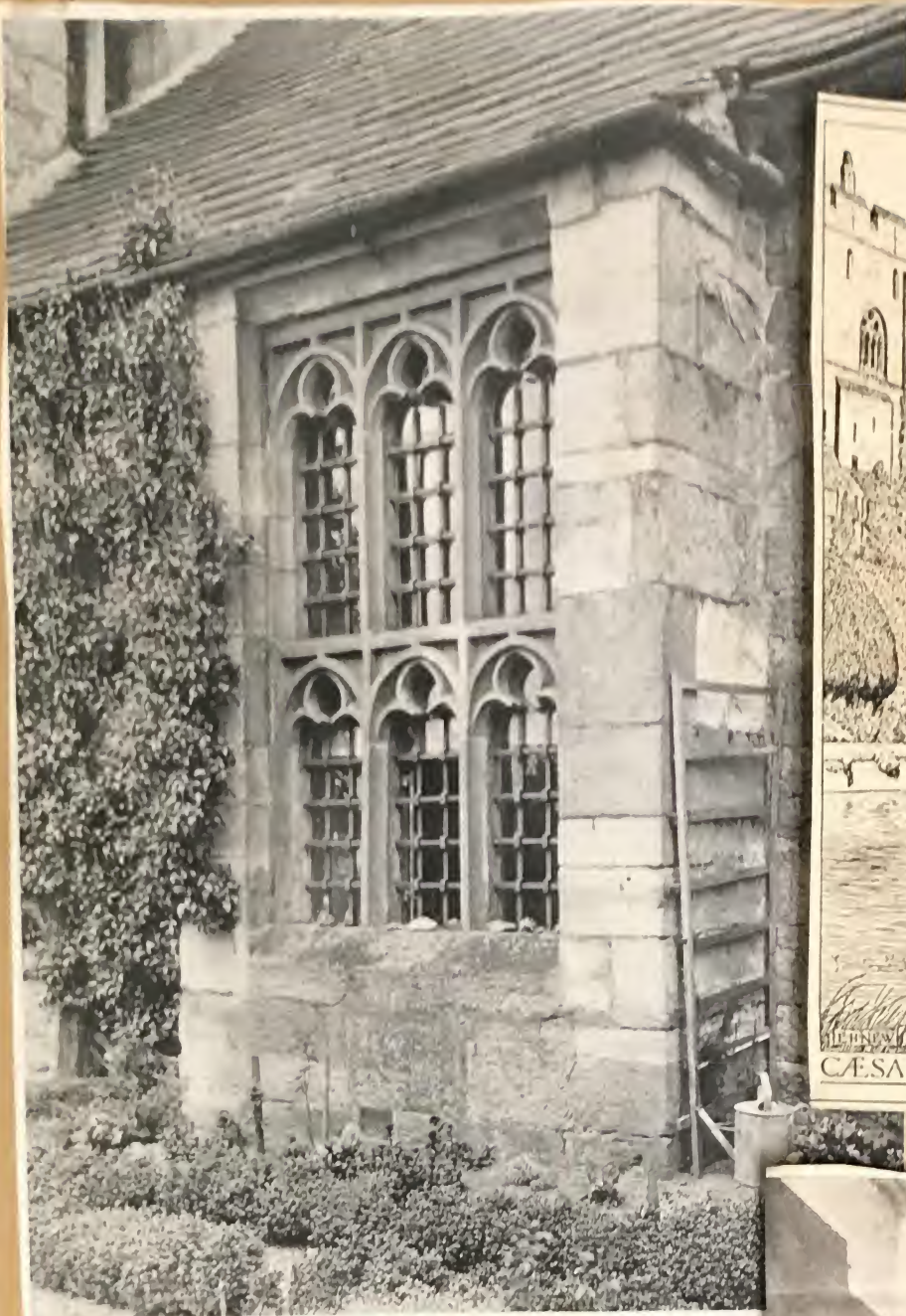


The Bridewell.



Main Front of Glamis Castle





THE HALL WINDOW.



CÆSAR'S TOWER, WARWICK CASTLE.



NEWARK CASTLE FROM THE TOWNPAT.



THE TOWER, FROM THE TOWN.



THE SLEEPING SOLDIERS



NOTHAMPTON



WINDSOR CASTLE THE EAST TERRACE



Gateway and Dacre Tower from the Garden.

NAWORTH CASTLE.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHOR.

In a country traveller, from Newcastle or Carlisle, who elects to get out at Naworth and can spend a day or two, will find within the circuit of a few miles a Castle, Priory, Spa; breezy uplands with crags, lochs, and camps; a trout-stream of no mean repute; and sloping woodlands, where brown owls are common objects of the gloaming, and dapper little dippers disport themselves by babbling becks, deep down in leafy dells.

tree-girt, indeed, is Naworth that the station is in the middle of a wood, with rabbits poking their noses through the piling; and when, beyond its gates, you pass "just down over the bank"—that convenient Cumbrian phrase for beguiling the pedestrian and courageously compressing distance—so wood-locked is the Castle yonder that its turrets soon appear.

In absence of definite knowledge, Naworth or Naward, is believed to have begun life as a simple Pele, one of those handy refuges, where, at the approach of the Northern marauder, the husband of the smaller lads could find temporary shelter for themselves and their families. And whoever built this Pele certainly had his wits about him. For though from the south the Castle appears to be too low for safety, from the north and west it is discovered to be standing on a point where two dingles meet like a chalice, the tower on three sides hang well out of range of all primitive artillery, though at the expense of having to contract its area from east to west, to adjust itself to the narrow platform.

Then, in 1336, when the Scots were rampant, Ranulph Dacre, having



DR. TENNISON'S DINING ROOM.



ST ALBANS ABBEY ENGLAND

The Cathedral & Abbey Church of St. Alban.

WHAT TO SEE, AND HOW TO SEE IT.



BY
THE REV. E. H. EVANS, M.A.
AND
THE LATE D. A. H. LAWRENCE.

With an Introduction by THE LATE DEAN OF ST. ALBAN
(The Very Rev. W. J. LAWRENCE, D.D.)

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND GROUND PLAN.

PRICE FIVEPENCE.

ST. ALBANS:
PRINTED BY H. A. RICHARDSON, 5, HIGH STREET
—
1920.



F. 7645. BATH. GRAND PUMP ROOM.



The Barrage.

ALNWICK CASTLE.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHOR.

FOR two centuries after leaving Normandy the Percies had no property at Alnwick. The first of the stock to take root in English soil was William de Percy, who accompanied the Conqueror's nephew the year after Hastings. Whether that was his first year is uncertain—undoubtedly as a Saxon, he seems to have been already known among his more compatriots by the nickname of Als Gernon, at any rate, he received from the Conqueror, in 1067, the lands of Emma de Port, "who was lady of Samer beside Scarborough afore the Conquest", making her his wife, however, without delay, in order to square his conscience. After Gospatrick's rebellion, in which Givart was Percy as he got thirty-eight grants in Lincolnshire and eighty-six in Yorkshire, among the latter being the lordship of Whithy, where he subsequently built the Abbey, on the site of Saint Hilda's Priory.

In the troublous times of Stephen, two Northern chieftains were in their element—levying forces, imposing taxes and extorting, to their hearts' content, and it seems to have been the son of this fourth Percy who took Stephen's side and helped to rout the Count at Northampton in 1137, who presently, with two other barons, violated the sanctuary of Saint Hilda's chapel for raising in after a wounded bear and slaying the protesting priest; an occasion of which outrage, later on, "Whithy's men, coming out, took in their house three barons hold must menial services do," he annually hanging ladders on their backs, to mend the pier. Other generations succeeded to the Northern property until, by the marriage of Agnes de Percy with Jocelyn de Compton, there came Petworth, as a wedding



F. 45199. BATH ABBEY, WEST FRONT.



III. — The Abbey from the Orange Grove — L.L.



Photograph by Tebbel-Hymans, Inc.

DETAIL OF FLYING BUTTRESS AT THE 422 STORY
THE WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.
CASS GILBERT ARCHITECT

CARLETON BEALS - A TRAGEDY OF THE GUATEMALAN UPLANDS

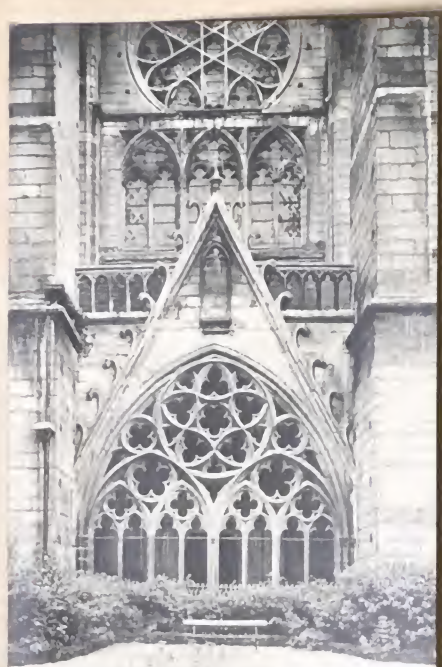
DECEMBER
193135 CENTS
A COPY

Travel

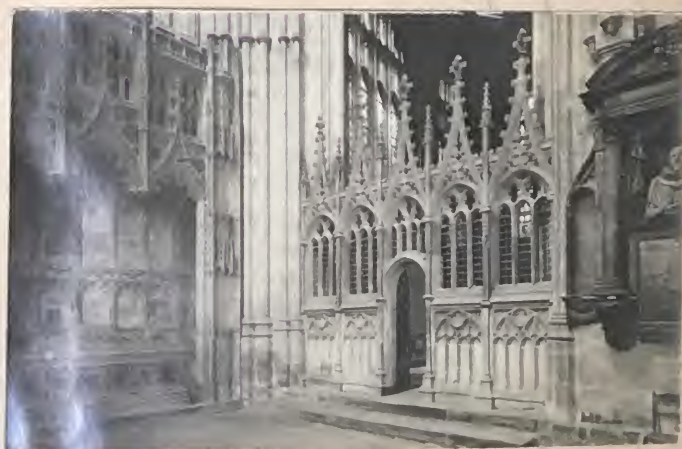


ROBERT M. McBRIDE & COMPANY - Publishers

FALL
TAYLOR



AUXERRE — St-Germain - La Rose





YORK MINSTER FROM SOUTH. 2589. J.V.



WORCESTER CATHEDRAL FROM RIVER. 4495 J.V.





FIG. 8. GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, FROM THE WEST. LATE ENGLISH GOTHIC WEST FRONT AND CROSSING TOWER, BUTTRESSED TRACERY.

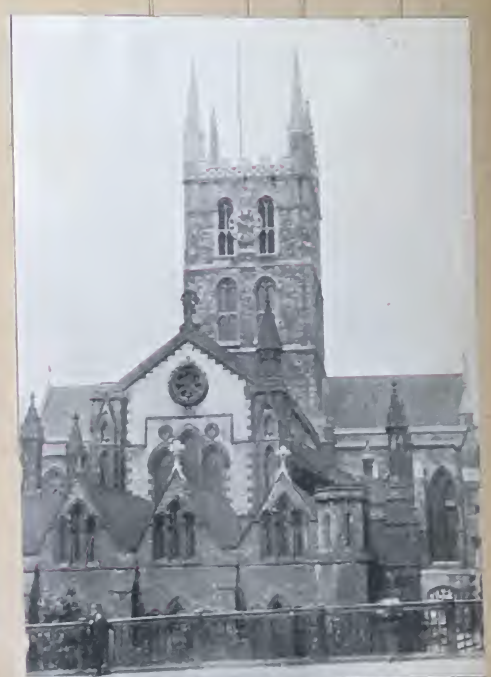


Photo [Southwark Cathedral from the East] Photochrom Co.



LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, CHOIR AND CHANCEL



LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND'S "QUEEN OF MINSTERS"

This small but beautiful edifice holds its title by virtue of its exquisite proportions, graceful outlines, and rich ornamentation. The three symmetrical spires are called "The Ladies of the Vale." The building is of red sandstone and the main portion dates from the 13th-14th century. Both in England and on the continent, cathedral-building reached its artistic pinnacle during the Middle Ages, and justified Goethe's famous aphorism, "Architecture is frozen music."



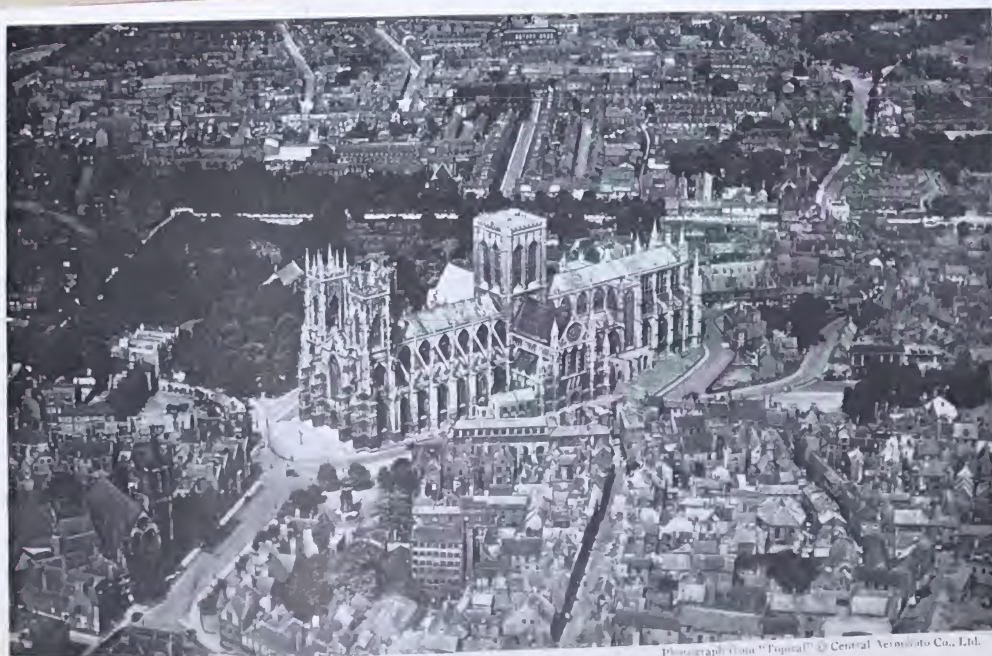


CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

This edifice is by far the most important of all church structures in England. The interest which attaches to it is due, not to its architecture, but to its vastness of scale, wealth of monuments, rare store of thirteenth century glass and treasured memories of grave historical scenes enacted within its walls. The first church on this site was begun in 597.



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND.



Photograph (Globe "Topical") © Central Aero-photo Co., Ltd.

YORK MINSTER SEEN FROM THE AIR

York Minster is noted for its size and simple, impressive dignity. It contains a rare collection of early English stained glass, especially in the beautiful rose window of the south transept and in the north transept lancet windows called the Five Sisters. The "cathedra," or bishop's seat, was the center around which missionaries who were strangers in a foreign land naturally gathered in the Dark Ages. These communities were often the sole refuge of the oppressed, the chief repository of learning, and the staunch linkwork of the Christian faith.



DURHAM CATHEDRAL FROM THE RIVER. 3748 J.V.



EAST LEACH MARTINE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE



St Peter's in the East, Oxford, England.



Norwich Cathedral



CHURCH AT LODERS (DETAIL OF TOWER ON PAGE 185)



BERRICK SALOME, OXFORDSHIRE



WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM



BERE REGIS

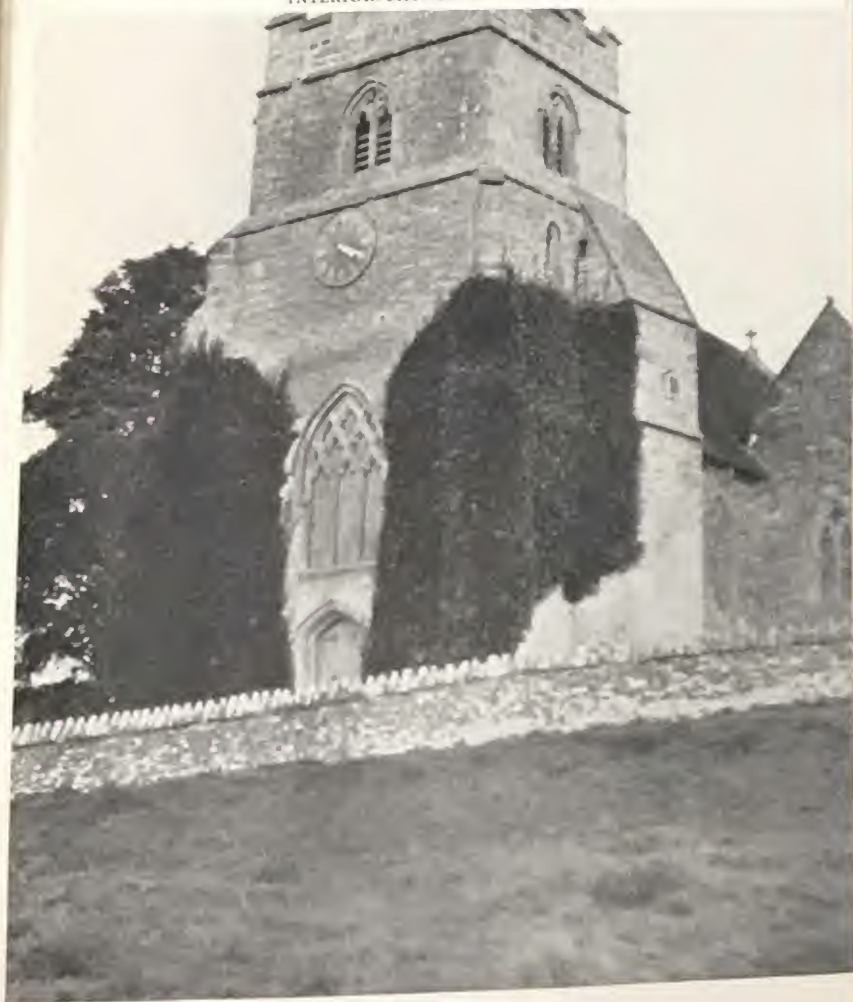


THE POET'S CORNER, WESTMINSTER ABBEY
FROM A WATER COLOR PAINTING BY HUGHSON HAWLEY

PENCIL POINTS
(December, 1931)



INTERIOR CHURCH AT CERNE ABBAS



KINGSTON MAGNA



BINGHAM'S MELCOMBE



LYCH GATE, ST MARY'S CHURCH, PULBOROUGH, SUSSEX



FROM A PENCIL SKETCH BY FRANCIS S. SWALES
MARKET CROSS, CHICHESTER, ENGLAND



CATHEDRAL
DRAWING BY H. GORDON WARLOW
Copyright of Kennedy and Co.



THE CHURCH.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



ELLINGHAM CHURCH.



CROQUET LAWN AND CHURCH.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



THE CHURCH IN THE PARK.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



STOKE POGES CHURCH.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



OLD DOVECOTE.

Mrs. Delves Broughton



THE CHURCH, OLD STABLE, AND DOVECOTE.

Mrs. Delves Broughton



SYDLING ST. NICHOLAS



ST. PETER'S CHURCH



H.C.L.



Mary's Church, Brighton, at West Gate of George Washington's Arsenal Area



photo



THE CHURCH AT SOMERSBY.



Tile roofs are particularly appropriate for collegiate and ecclesiastical buildings, as shown by this view of the Harkness Memorial at Yale University. On this group was used "Yale Memorial" IMPERIAL Roofing Tiles, a pattern which gives both in texture and color an accurate simulation of the fine old weathered roofs of England.

LUDOWICI-CELADON COMPANY

Makers of IMPERIAL Roofing Tiles

CHICAGO 104 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
NEW YORK 111 FIFTH AVENUE
WASHINGTON 714 FIFTEENTH STREET



THE GATEHOUSE OPENING FROM THE VILLAGE STREET



BOSTON TOWN HALL



THE GARDEN AND THE CHURCH.

"COUNT



ST. MARY'S CHURCH IS THE PRIDE OF CARTMEL.
Founded nearly 750 years ago by the Earl of Pembroke, this Church is an outstanding example of early English architecture.



CASTLE COMBE, WILTSHIRE



1.—"St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST"
WOOD SCREEN IN SOUTHWOLD



The Architectural Record.

POLYCHROME STUDY

The Gothic Pinnacles Applied to Detail from the Porch of Bridlington



COAT OF ARMS IN THE CRYPT.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



RAHRE'S TOMB IN THE CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT (SEE PAGE 17)

The beautiful 14th-century effigy was sculptured a century and a half after Rahere's death. At the recumbent figure's knees two charming miniature canons read from the Book of Isaiah. In 1860, when St. Bartholomew's was undergoing restoration, the tomb in the rear and exposed Rahere's body with sandals still in place on his feet.



KENARDINGTON CHURCH WEST END.



INTERIOR OF THE REFECTORY



Fig. 70. Vermorel's Head Sculpting.
Troyes, about 1150.

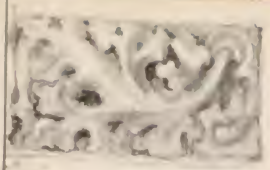


Fig. 78. Enrichment of Capital over Entrance to South Aisle. Hours with Chapel Westminster.



Fig. 87. Porphyry of Seal Enrichment of Door Jamb. Chapter House, Westminster Abbey (12th Century).



Fig. 82. Capital to Entrance to Chapter House, southwest Minster.

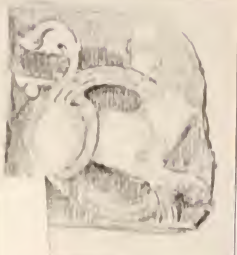


Fig. 97. Capital in the Northern Chantry, Lincoln Cathedral.



Fig. 92. Capital to Entrance to Chapter House, southwest Minster.



Fig. 97. Capital in the Northern Chantry, Lincoln Cathedral.



THE NAVE OF IWYCHURCH.

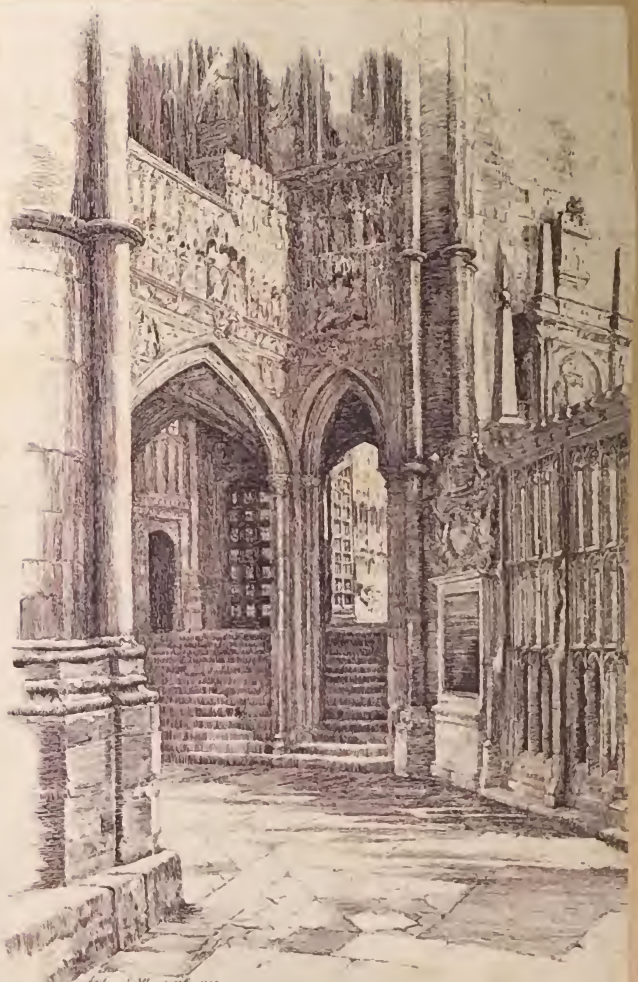
flower is to be seen in composition with its leaf in the recess of the window opening, while other leaves occur in the boss above, which carries the hood moulding. There is still a certain amount of vertical tendency in the carving, and this is retained even in the well-known capitals, shown in Fig. 92, of the doorway of the Chapter House itself, which constitutes the most wonderful piece of stone carving.



Fig. 93. Capital from Berkeley Chapel, Bristol Cathedral.



General Murch's Monument.



Architect's drawing, 1880.



EAST END OF KENNINGTON CHURCH.



ANCIENT PARTS OF BRIDWELL PALACE



THE QUADRANGLE



THE EMBATTLED FRONT OF WARWICK'S ANCIENT CASTLE



CLEVEDEN COURT



THE SOUTH FACADE



THE CASTLE FROM THE GARDENS



ACROSS THE RIVER.

COUNTRY LIFE



THE NORTH FRONT.



GARDENS AT COMPTON WYNYATES



HEVER CASTLE, IN KENT, WHERE HENRY VIII. WOODED AND WON ANNE BOLEYN



FARM GROUP AND MANOR HOUSE NEAR PAINSWICK, GLOUCE



FROM A WATER-COLOR DRAWING BY WILLIAM CATON. OWNED BY THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, LONDON.
INTERIOR OF THE PAINTED CHAMBER AT WESTMINSTER.



THE RECTORY AT TORMARTON, GLOUCESTERSH



THE NORTH FRONT.



CHURCH AT TORMARTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE



WOLSEY ABBEY: TERRACE GARDEN AND TOWER.



LONDON WANSLEY, WARWICK, ENGLAND.



WOLSEY'S COURTYARD.

"COUNTRY LIFE"

Copyright



WARWICK CASTLE, THE FAMOUS HISTORIC SEAT OF THE EARL OF WARWICK



Copyright

THE SUNDIAL AND TERRACE.



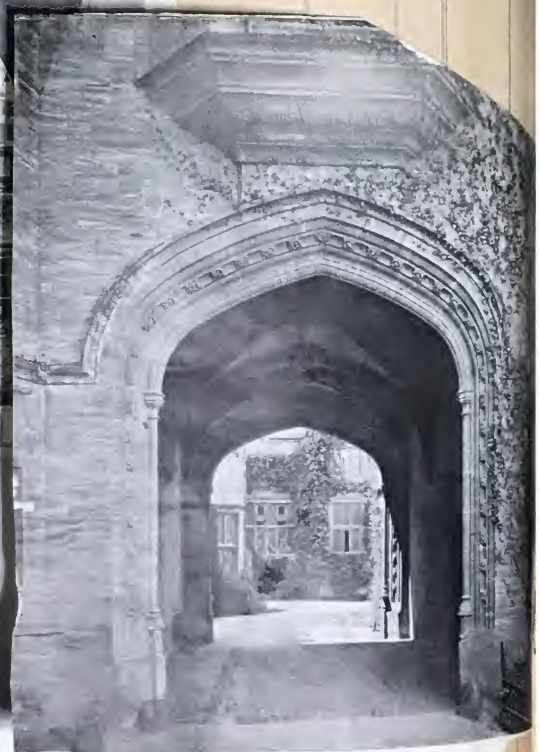
V. Bailey
Cambridge. 1911

The Gateway, Trinity College



Copyright

"NIGHTLY ARE THESE PORTALS MARKED"



Copyright

MELBURY HOUSE: THE ENTRANCE PORCH



COWDRAY CASTLE



DEAL CASTLE, KENT, THE SEAT OF LORD HERSCHELL.



ENTRANCE TO THE MANOR HOUSE



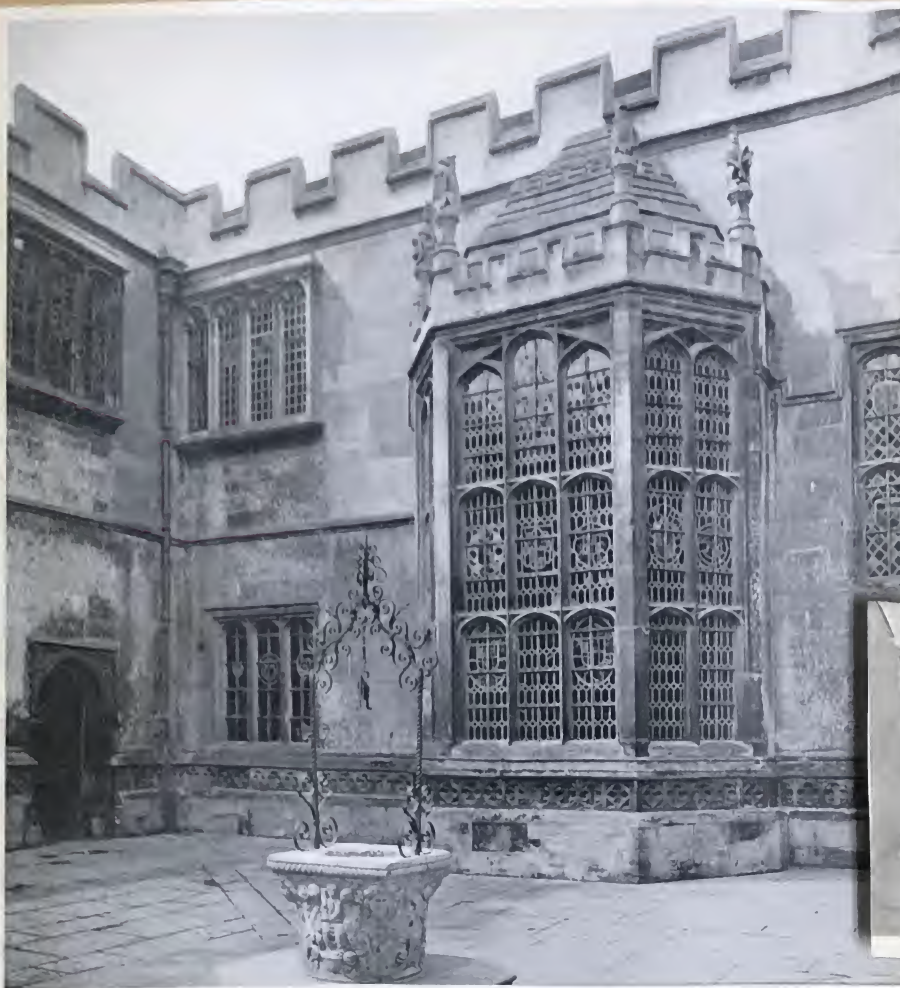
THE MANOR HOUSE AT EAST BARHAM.

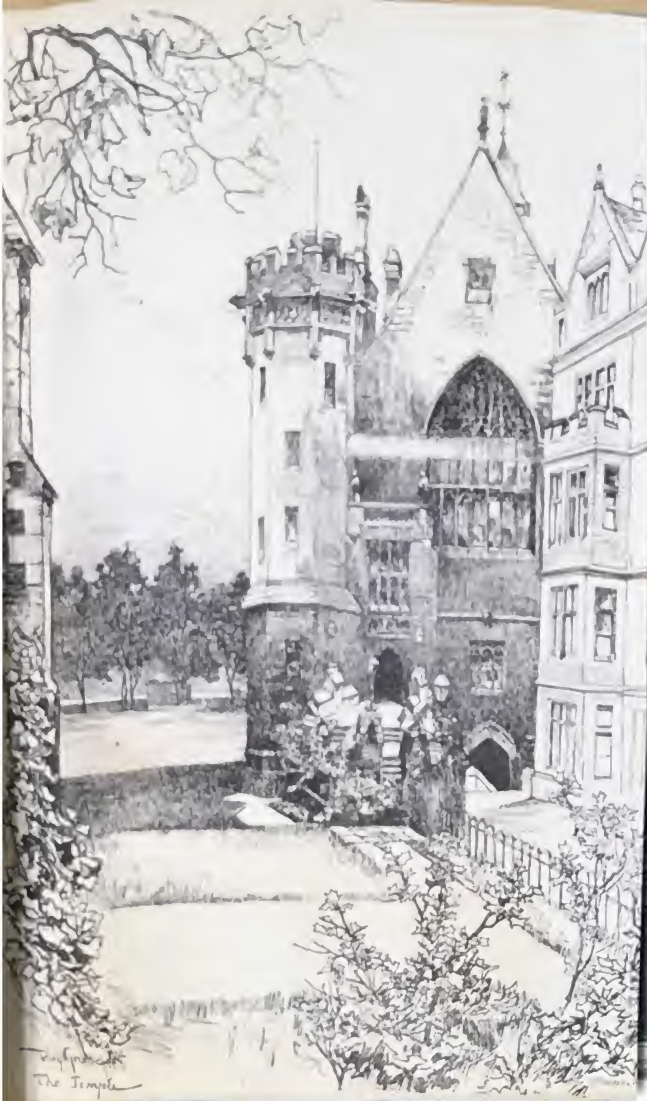


LADY CHAPEL, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.



ARUNDLE CASTLE, SUSSEX, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.





The Temple



ENTRANCE TO DINING-HALL



THE QUADRANGLE GATES.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



THE ENTRANCE PORCH.

COUNTRY LIFE



THE ISLAND CHURCH



THE OUTER GATEWAY.



THE EAST FRONTAGE.



MOTORS AT BATTLE ABBEY



Copyright

A SOUTH VIEW.



THE KITCHEN GARDEN ENTRANCE



The Archway



Gatehouse



Abbot's Palace, Westminster



KIDWELLY CASTLE



CLOISTER FRONT



THE GATEHOUSE.

Gatehouse



THE PRIORY AND CHURCH



THE GATEHOUSE AT MOORE ABBEY



Arms of Jan Brouwer Sixteenth Chief



CHAMBER COURT AND MIDDLE GATE

Copyright



WALKER GATE HOUSE



The Old Gatehouse



GATEWAY, ST. CATHARINE'S CHAPEL

Copyright



ENTRANCE TO WALMER CASTLE



FRONT OF BATTLE ABBEY



FINCHLEY PLACE THE ANCESTRAL HOME OF LORD DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY



MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

Vol. XXV.

JUNE, 1901.

No. 3.

BRITISH DUCAL HOUSES.

BY FRITZ CUNLIFFE-OWEN.

THE STately HOMES OF THE MOST EXALTED PERSONAGES IN THE ENGLISH PEERAGE—THE MAGNIFICENCE OF THE DUCAL COUNTRY SEATS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS, AND SOME OF THE TREASURES THEY CONTAIN.

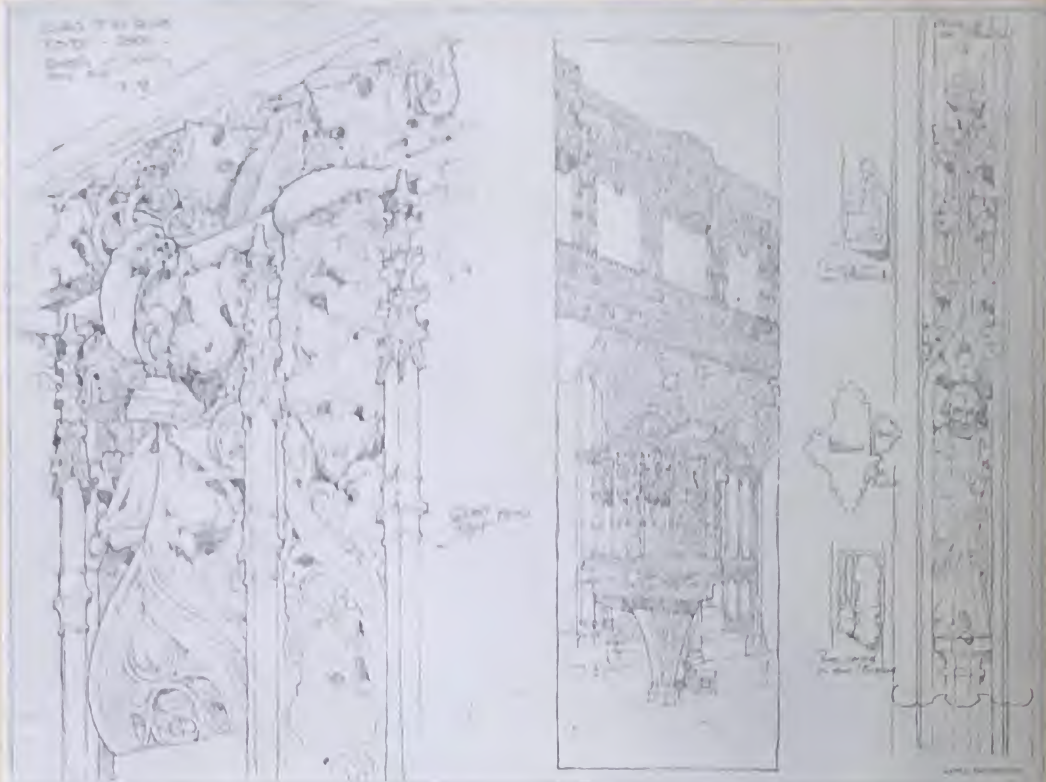
ALTHOUGH the British Empire comprises a population of more than three hundred millions—that is to say, about a quarter of the entire human race—only twenty six of these subjects of King Edward VII are entitled to wear the strawberry leafed coronet of a duke. This numerical limit would in itself be sufficient to endow the dukes with an altogether exceptional distinction, independently of the fact that they represent the most exalted grade of the British peerage, and, as such, are entitled to all sorts of rights and privileges. They are formally styled by the sovereign "right trusty and right entirely beloved cousins," and are described in official documents as "most high, potent, and noble princes." Their consorts are entitled to a bench

at right angles with the throne at certain court functions, and to a special gallery in the chapels royal; their daughters act as bridesmaids at the marriages of the princesses of the reigning house, while they themselves rank immediately after the members of the royal family, taking precedence over foreign ministers plenipotentiary, though not of ambassadors, who are the personal representatives of their sovereign.

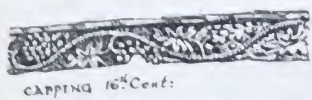
British dukes are indeed very august creatures, and, with only one or two exceptions, are endowed with a sufficient amount of wealth to enable them to live in a state and splendor that is well nigh royal. They have their private chapels, their private chaplains, their private bands of music, their private packs of hounds, their private yachts and rail-



BLAIR CASTLE, BLAIR ATHOLL, PERTSHIRE, THE CURRENT SEAT OF THE DUKE OF ATHOLL.—IN THE OLD DAYS THIS WAS ONE OF THE BORDER TOWNSHIPS OF THE SCOTCH HIGHLANDS. IT IS THE KIND OF ANCESTRAL HOME THAT BEFITS A DUK OF THE MAINTAINS A SCOTCHMAN OF HIS OWN.



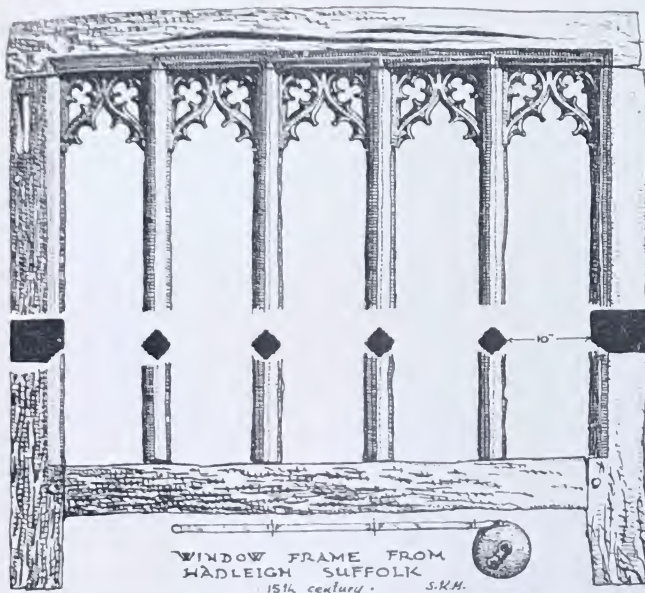
MEASURED DETAILS BY JAMES MACGREGOR
FROM "THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION SKETCHBOOK"



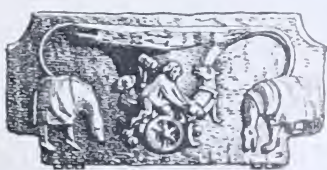
CAPPING 16th Cent.



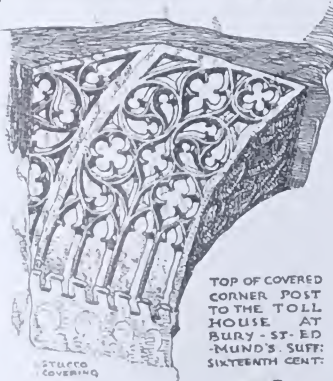
PIERCED STRING early 16th cen.



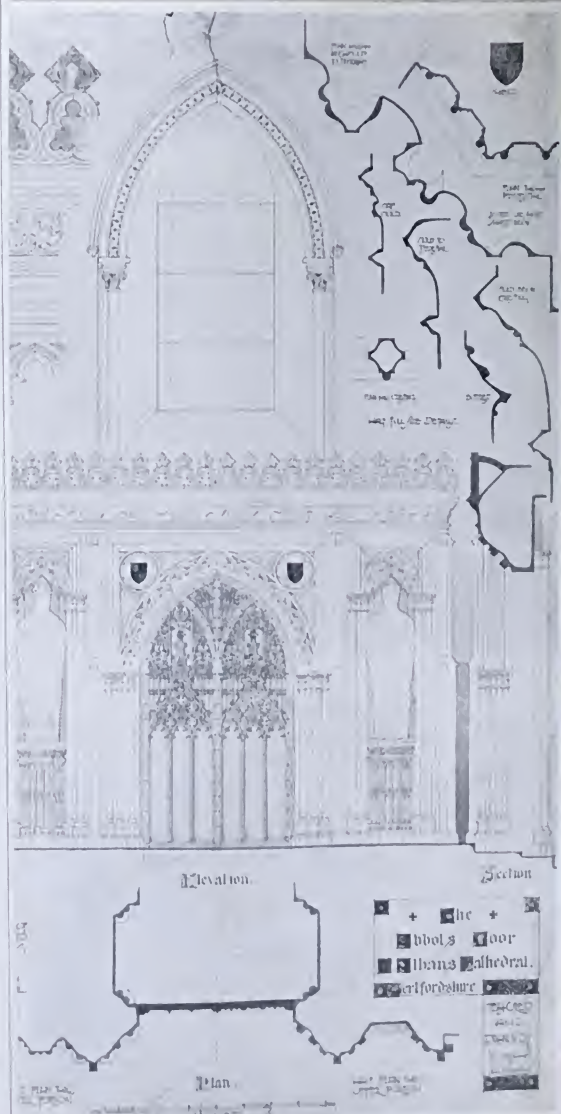
WINDOW FRAME FROM
HADLEIGH SUFFOLK
15th century. S.K.M.



TYPES OF MISERICORD early 16th Cent.
S.K.M.

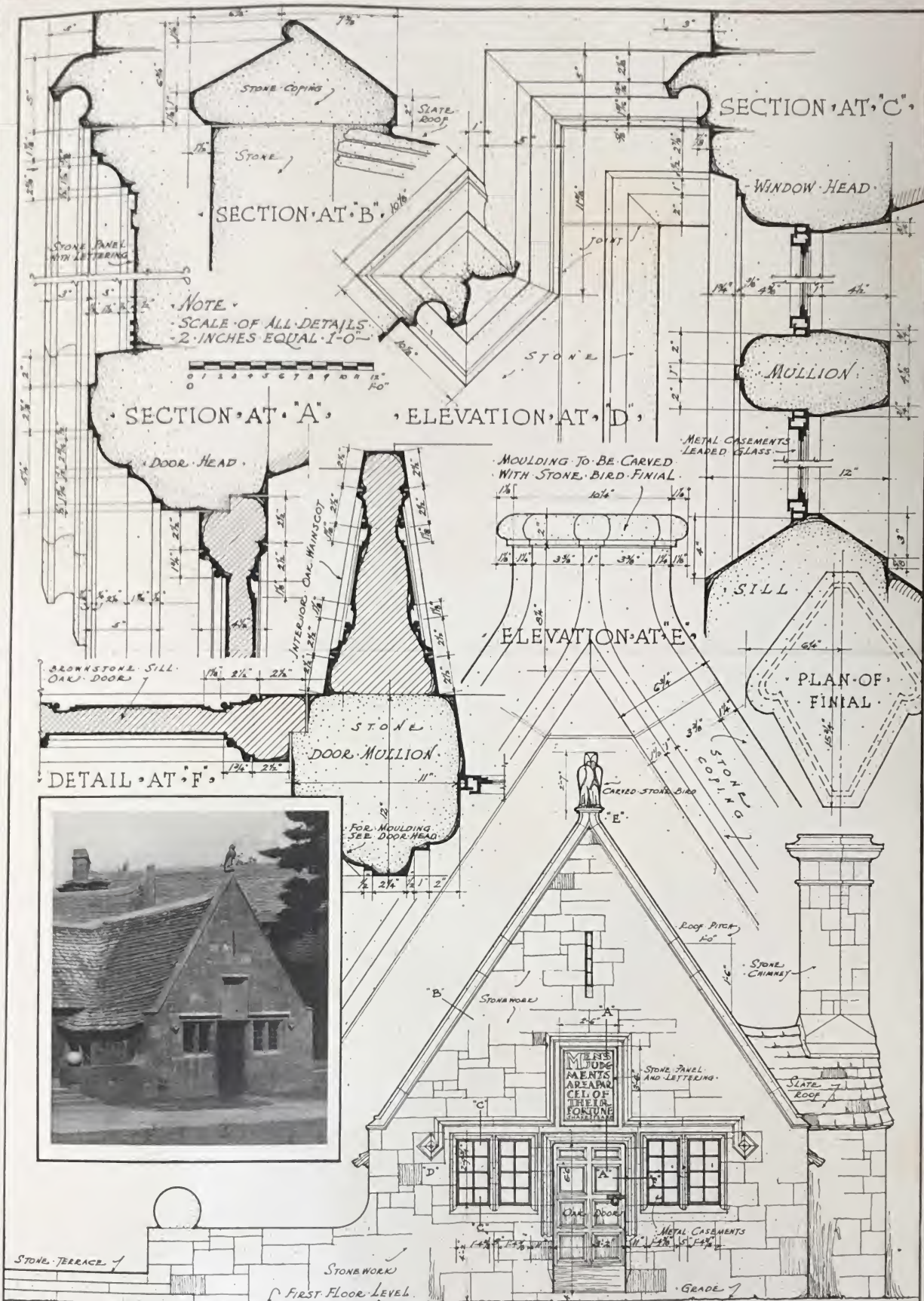


TOP OF COVERED
CORNER POST
TO THE TOLL
HOUSE AT
BURY - ST. ED-
MUND'S, SUFF.
SIXTEENTH CENT.
CASTLE



ST. ALBANS CATHEDRAL—MEASURED AND DRAWN BY JOHN W. ENGLISH
Size of original, 25 3/4" x 39 1/2"

"THE ARCHITECT" DETAIL SERIES



ONE QUARTER INCH SCALE ELEVATION
 Detail No. 45, ENTRANCE GABLE, September 1927
 HOUSE OF DEAN, OLD FARMS, AVON, CONN.
 THE ODATE POPE, ARCHITECT, Walter L. Luedke

GOOD SIMPLE
DETAIL →

— The — ENGLISH PARISH CHURCH AND ITS DETAILS

By
Robert M Blackall

Measured Drawings and Photographs by the Author

THE PEW-ENDS AT MEDMENHAM

These pew-ends are of modern design. They are shown in this series because there has been a definite attempt to keep away from mechanical elaboration. Each pew-end is different and while they are finished more carefully than were hand-carved ornaments of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, yet they show good workmanship and are worthy of study.

The square-end top referred to in the pew-end at Shepton Mallet has been used, with the moulding running around three sides of the pew end, and in general the pointed type of tracery has been employed.

THE PULPIT OF THE CHURCH AT HAILES, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND

The little church at Hailes in Gloucestershire, which is the surviving monument of a large Cistercian Abbey, dates in its present form from the rule of Cromwell. Like all small English parish churches, we find here various periods of architecture appearing in the forms of details of railings, pulpits, windows, porches or towers.

The pulpit is designed in later Renaissance style and is therefore an addition. Very plain, thoroughly in keeping with the plain plaster interior, this pulpit strikes a note of simplicity which might

very well be used in our country. It has pleasing proportions, and reminds one very strongly of old Colonial pulpits.

THE ALTAR RAIL OF THE CHURCH AT STRATFORD-UNDER-CASTLE

Another interesting bit of detail in an English church is the altar rail. Coming

as it does at the head of the church in the middle of the chancel, and being used as the communion rail in most cases, it should be in perfect taste with the rest of the church. Most of the railings in the English parish churches are simple in design and usually of a later period than that of the main church.

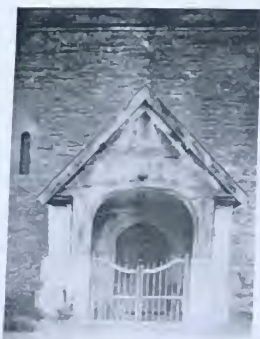
In this church at Stratford-under-Castle, near Salisbury, the rail is of the Jacobean period. Its mouldings are full and with an easy turn, resembling somewhat the later Georgian period,

although with less evenness of moulding.

It is interesting to note the transition from the post to the baluster; while the main lines are carried through there is a certain rhythm produced between the post and the baluster which seems to accent the post and yet keeps it in good harmony with the baluster.

CHOIR SEATS IN PARISH CHURCH AT YARNTON

Next to the altar rail the choir seats



ENTRANCE TO CHURCH AT
WOOTEN WOITEN, ENGLAND

PEW BACKS - ETC

CHOIR SEATS - FONT

CHOIR SEATS

CHOIR SEATS

MULDINGS - ALTAR RAIL

PULPIT - TRACERY

TRACERY

FONT



THE CHOIR OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL

Though badly proportioned and unimpressive, the interior of this church produces a rather rich and late style. Due to the absence of painted glass (destroyed by the Puritan Reformation) and the rearrangement of the medieval timbers by the so-called restorer Wyatt, hardly a trace of foreign influence appears. Salisbury is one of the few great cathedrals begun and practically completed within the span of a single generation—between 1220 and 1260. For an exterior view see page 79.



FIG. 3. LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, CHOIR; MERCERON VAULT, STRONG RIDGE RIB, RICH INTERIOR DECORATIVE MEMBERING.



THE NAVE OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL

The interior of Lincoln's shrine is bareness and emptiness, although some critics declare that the vaulting is too low for the width of the nave. The choir is a very early example of the Gothic style. The choir of the shrine, has been pronounced "one of the loveliest of human works." The first church on this site, erected in 1072-92, was used as a storehouse for an earthquake in 1185. The present structure, with its three lofty towers, crowning a hill, dates from the time of Bishop Hugh of Avalon who came to England in 1186.





Bath Abbey
The Nave



Frederick H. Evans.

NAVE, LOOKING EAST.



FIG. 2. LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, PRESBYTERY,
EAST WINDOW, CLUSTERED MARBLE SHAFTS,
TIERCERON VAULT, ORBELED VAULTING SHAFTS,
MULTIPLIED LINES AND RICH DECORATIVE EFFECTS.



EAST WALK OF CLOISTER.



THE CHOIR, WESTMINSTER ABBEY

The interior of Westminster is noted for its perfect Gothic proportions, which show a marked French influence. The nave and choir, 102 feet in height, are the tallest in England. Just outside the picture is the Poets' Corner, in which the international fame of Longfellow is commemorated by a bust. (See also illustrations on pages 67, 69, and 70.)



THE INVERTED ARCHES OF THE WELLS CATHEDRAL

This curious St. Andrew's Cross shows how builders of the Middle Ages could convert a necessity into a beautiful architectural feature. During the construction of the central tower (see page 73), it was discovered that the four piers supporting it were weak. A second lower arch was built and a third inverted arch was then added. Thus the piers receive a steady support along their whole height.





EXETER CATHEDRAL, THE NAVE

The old Gothic churches exhibit the three-fold division in every part: nave, crossing, and chancel; north aisle, nave, and south aisle; north transept, crossing, and south transept; nave arcade, triforium, and clerestory; choir, presbytery, and sanctuary



A Beautiful Though Comparatively Simple Open Timber Roof



FIG. 6. WELLS CATHEDRAL
CHAPTER HOUSE, VAULTING.



FIG. 1. CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL,
CHOIR; TRINITY CHAPEL BEYOND.



4. WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL, NAVE,
E. VAULTING, PERPENDICULAR WEST
W, SINGLE CONTINUOUS VAULTING SHAFT.



W. & P. Partridge, Photo.

THE SOUTH TRANSEPT FROM NORTH SIDE OF NAVE.



W. & P. Partridge, Photo.
VIEW ACROSS NAVE, SHOWING SQUARES AND
BUDWORTH'S CHAPEL.



W. & P. Partridge, Photo. Chapel



Wells Cathedral, Choir East



Wells Cathedral, Choir looking East

C.P. 2603



A DETAIL SKETCH AT CAMB



YORK MINSTER, THE CHOIR AND EAST WINDOW



FIG. 7. BRISTOL, ST. MARY'S REDCLIFFE, INTERIOR. EXAMPLE OF A LARGE PARISH CHURCH, EARLY PERPENDICULAR.



London - St. Paul's, Choir
SOUTH AISLE OF NAVE. (See p. 10)



Fig. 05 Fourteenth Century Tombs Westminster Abbey

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

383

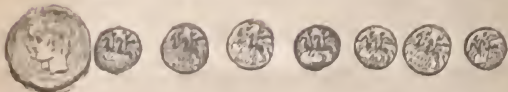
On Sunday morning, the 16th of February, when the troops composing the Federal line of investment were preparing for a final assault, a note came from Buckner to Grant, proposing an armistice to arrange terms of capitulation. The language of Grant's reply served to crown the fame of his achievement:

"I am not here, proposing armistice and appeal to your conscience, to make terms of capitulation. I am here to win. No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works."

His resolute phrase gained him a greater title than was ever bestowed by laudatory committee. Thereafter, the army and the country, with a faithful plea upon the initials of his name, spoke of him as "Unconditional Surrender Grant." Buckner had no other claim for the sting of his defeat than to say that Grant's terms were ungenerous and unchristian, but the necessity compelled him to accept them. That day Grant was enabled to telegraph to Halleck:

"We have taken Fort Donelson and from 12,000 to 15,000 prisoners, including Generals Buckner and Anderson. I believe, also about 20,000 stand of arms, 25 pieces of artillery, 17 lower guns, from 300 to 4000 horses, and large quantities of commissary stores."

By this brilliant and important victory Grant's fame sprang suddenly into full and universal recognition. Congress was in session at Washington; his personal friend and representative, Hon. Elihu B. Washburn, member from the Galena district of Illinois, lost no time in proposing a resolution of thanks to Grant and his army, which was voted without delay and with generous gratitude. With even more heartiness, President Lincoln nominated him major general of volunteers, and the Senate at once confirmed the appointment. The whole military service felt the inspiring event. Many of the colonels in Grant's army were made brigadier-generals; and promotion ran, like a quickening leaven, through the whole organization. Halleck also reminded the Government of his desire for larger power. "Make Buell, Grant, and Pope major-generals of volunteers," he telegraphed the day after the surrender, "and give me command in the West. I ask this in return for Forts Henry and Donelson."



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.



NO man by taking thought can add a cubit to his stature, but dignity of carriage and a masterful air may accomplish many inches:—the yard-stick bears false witness to a Louis Quatorze, a Napoleon, or a Nelson. And as it is with men, so it is with cities. Canterbury counts ninety thousand souls and looks small, weak, and mean; Lincoln counts only a few thousand more, but, domineering on its hill-top, makes us brave a show of municipal pride, has so truculent an air and attitude, that no tourist thinks to patronize it as a mere provincial town. It is a city to his eye; and the greatness of its church wisely accentuates the fact. Canterbury's cathedral almost crumbles Canterbury, asleep in its lowest vale. Durham's rock-borne minster projects so boldly from the town behind it that it all seems what it really was in early years—

at once the master of Durham and its bulwark against aggression. But Lincoln's church, though quite as big and as imperial as the others, seems but the crown and finch of the city which bears it aloft in a close, sturdy grasp. Like Durham cathedral, it stands on a promontory beneath which runs a river. But the hill is very much higher, and the town, instead of spreading away behind the church, tumbles steeply down the hill and far out beyond the stream. Here for the first time in England we feel as we almost always do in continental countries—not that the cathedral church has gathered a city about it, but that the city has built a cathedral church for its own glory and profit.

It is truth, the importance of Lincoln as a town long antedates its importance as an ecclesiastical center. We cannot read far enough back in its history to find a record of its birth. When the Romans came—telling it *Magnus*

PALL MALL MAGAZINE

OCTOBER 1908.

No. 186.

S OF OXFORD.

XONIAN "

IF FLETCHER

people who simply nearly every one the city is shown is a great deal of a visitor is shown a is are bounded, not fifth of the gentle-pontaneous interest the showman. The a member of the frequently an under- that some men al; others evade it. re burdened with a on seeing the stock Visitors are useful, e undergraduate see d, otherwise.

ed hundreds of others e—in trying to show friends in my own ignoring to a great information about ed notable alumni— more excited over ern things, partly uate has the repose ast collegiate history. ible gossip has its reader to let me of Oxford in my pausing briefly at mory stirs one to

If he dislikes my ment—as surely Mr. Fletcher's nothing of either ellingington and buy Oxford for himself. things I always tell ater: the gardens,



A window of Balliol College.

the flooded rooms, and the Daniel Press. The gardens are, of their style, by far the best in Oxford: here you can feel, as you watch the swan warn you from its nest, right out in the country. The rooms—they may not be used now—had a window, ten years ago, that just rose above the level of the pavement; and the floor of the rooms was considerably below the level of the river when in flood. As to the Daniel Press. What lover of modern English literature needs to be reminded that the present Provost, besides producing the most beautiful edition of Keats' select poems, has given us slim booklets of verse from such poets as Robert Bridges, Canon Dixon, Margaret L. Woods, and Mary E. Coleridge?

As you look straight up Beaumont Street—say in early autumn—your eye rests on



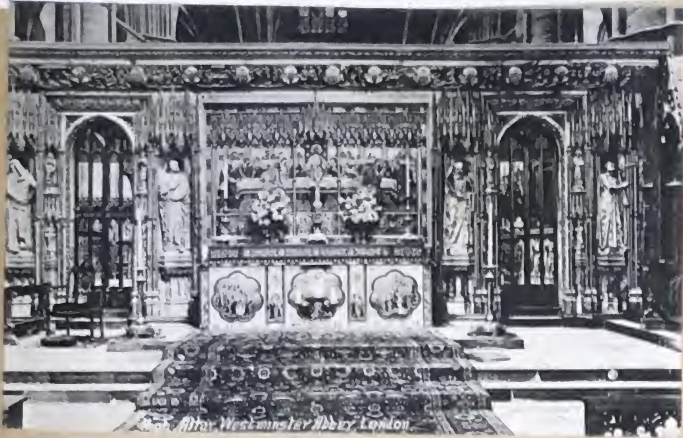
Peterboro Cathedral



Crowland Abbey



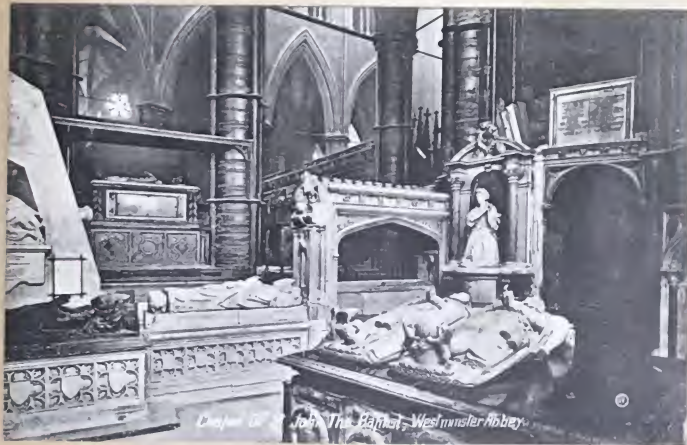
Lincoln Cathedral



High Altar, Westminster Abbey, London



Tomb of Henry III, Westminster Abbey



Effigy of John the Baptist, Westminster Abbey



Henry Fowcett, Westminster Abbey



Castle, Edinburgh



Fountains Abbey



Bury Abbey



Windsor Castle



Durham Cathedral



Edinburgh, Princes Street



Great Door, Westminster Abbey



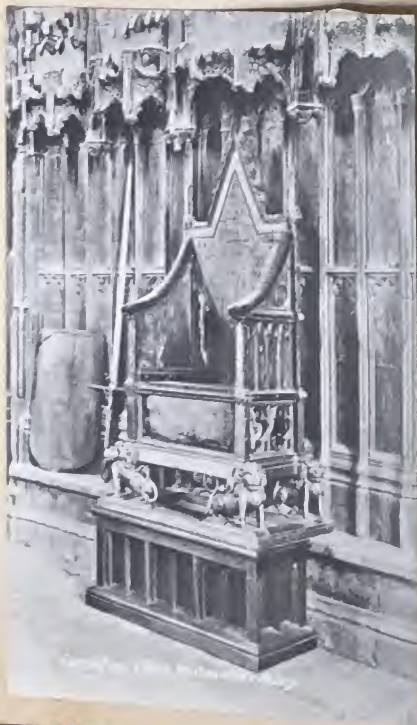
CHARLES HOUSE, St. M. Altar of St. M.
WESTMINSTER ABBEY, CHURCH OF VESTIBULE



Tomb Of Mary Queen of Scots And Lady Margaret Tudor



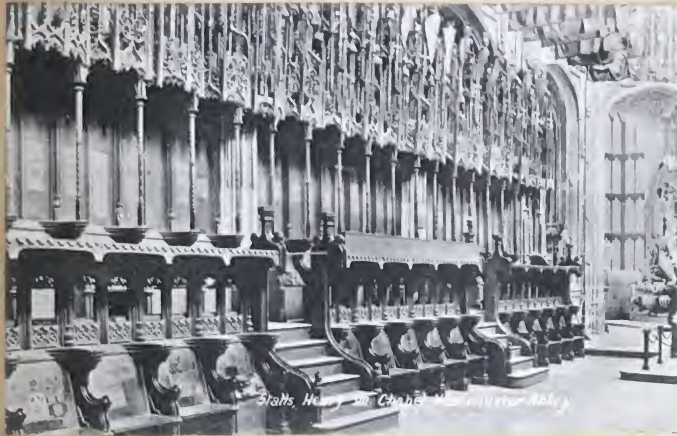
Westminster Abbey



North Portal, Westminster Abbey



Henry VII Chapel, Westminster Abbey





Jenny Lind, Westminster Abbey.



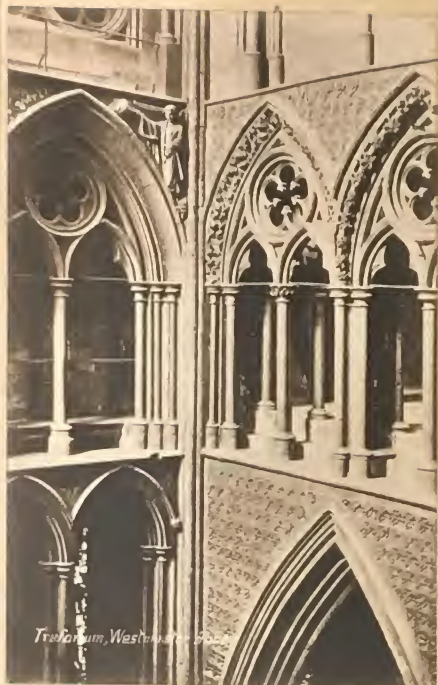
Altar in Chapel of Henry VII, Westminster Abbey.



Monks' Corner, Westminster Abbey.



S. Edmund Window, Westminster Abbey.



Transeptum, Westminster Abbey.



West Front, Westminster Abbey.



Edward's Tomb, Westminster Abbey.



Chancel, Westminster Abbey.



Edward's Tomb, Westminster Abbey.



THE CATHEDRAL IN LONDON



FROM A CONTEMPORARY ENGRAVING BY HOLLAR, IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM
WESTMINSTER



WESTMINSTER ABBEY, LONDON



THE CATHEDRAL A SILENT GRAY BLEND OF AGE WORN CARVING



Exterior of Westminster Hall

After Charles II. the interior of the church, and the lines of the walls were altered, and the great east window (hall) closed on the interior, upon which the Council chamber stands in the right of the hall.



Trinity College, Cambridge Eng.



TILES FROM THE OLD ABBEY CHURCH OF WESTMINSTER



WELLS CATHEDRAL



Trinity College, Oxford





THE HIGH STREET



PORCH CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE, ENG.



Green. ENTRANCE TO CHANTRY. Copyright



THE EAST WINDOW OF THE PRIORY CHURCH



HECKINGTON CHURCH. Copyright



THE WEST DOOR OF ELGIN CATHEDRAL.



CHESTER, THE CATHEDRAL, WEST FRONT
This portion was erected by Abbot Simon Ripley about 1492. The buildings to the left are modern



SALISBURY CATHEDRAL



BRONZE VASES.



SOUTH SIDE OF THE NAVE, LOOKING EAST INTO THE TRANSEPT



A MEET OF THE FOX-HOUNDS AT "CHARLTON"
THE EARL OF SUFFOLK



THE EAST FRONT.

Copyright



THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER'S "TANDERAGEE CASTLE" AT ARMAGH, IRELAND



THE PRESBYTERY.

H. W. Taunt.



THE EAST CORNER.

Copyright

"COUNTRY LIFE"



The West, with St. Margaret's Church and the Victoria Tower.



ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER, AND THE NORTH TRANSEPT OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



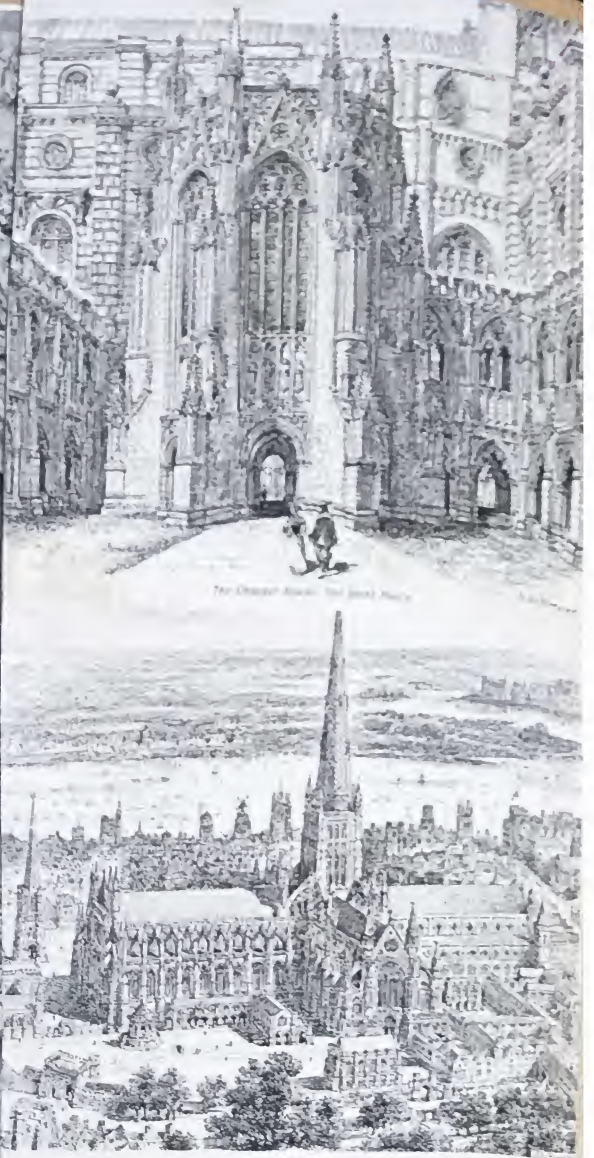
VIEW OF THE CHAPTER HOUSE

"COUNTRY LIFE"



RUINS OF VELTON ABBEY

Photochrome Engraving Co. N.



The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul

Cathedral of St. Paul (from the North)



F. PIERRE. EASTER SEPULCHRE



TINTURN ABBEY



Cathedral is a monument to the men of Devonshire who fell in many wars

GLoucester Cathedral.



THE FAÇADE OF WEST FRONT



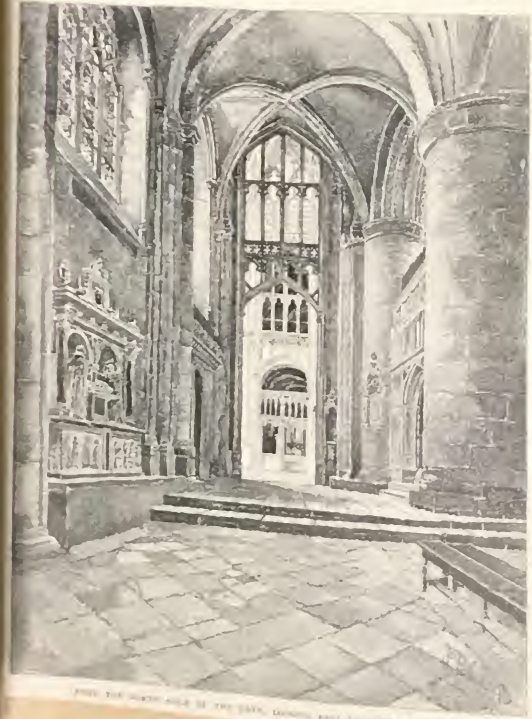
SOUTH AISLE OF THE NAVE, LOOKING WEST FROM THE TRANSEPT.

GLoucester Cathedral.

Abbot Samson and Haimo, who ruled the house of St. Peter between 1137 and 1157, work was begun in the south transept, and other portions, including the lower stage of the tower, were finished before the east wall merged into a gigantic window. The spring-

part of the tower harmonious with the rest of the design, it was necessary to divide the lantern on each face of the lantern-wall into main arches; hence the need for ribs descending to a capital which had no pier to be seen, and hence the device of the flying arch to

CATHEDRAL.



VIEW OF SOUTH AISLE OF THE NAVE, LOOKING EAST TOWARDS THE CHOIR.



VIEW OF SOUTH AISLE OF THE NAVE, LOOKING EAST TOWARDS THE CHOIR.



ORIGINAL ENTRANCE DOOR IN COURTYARD.



CHAPTER HOUSE *W. H. Murray*
WESTMINSTER ABBEY, LOOKING EAST



Church Pulpit



Glastonbury Abbey, Lady Chapel.



CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER ABBEY *W. H. Murray*
WALL ARCADES WITH PAINTINGS FROM THE APOCALYPSE



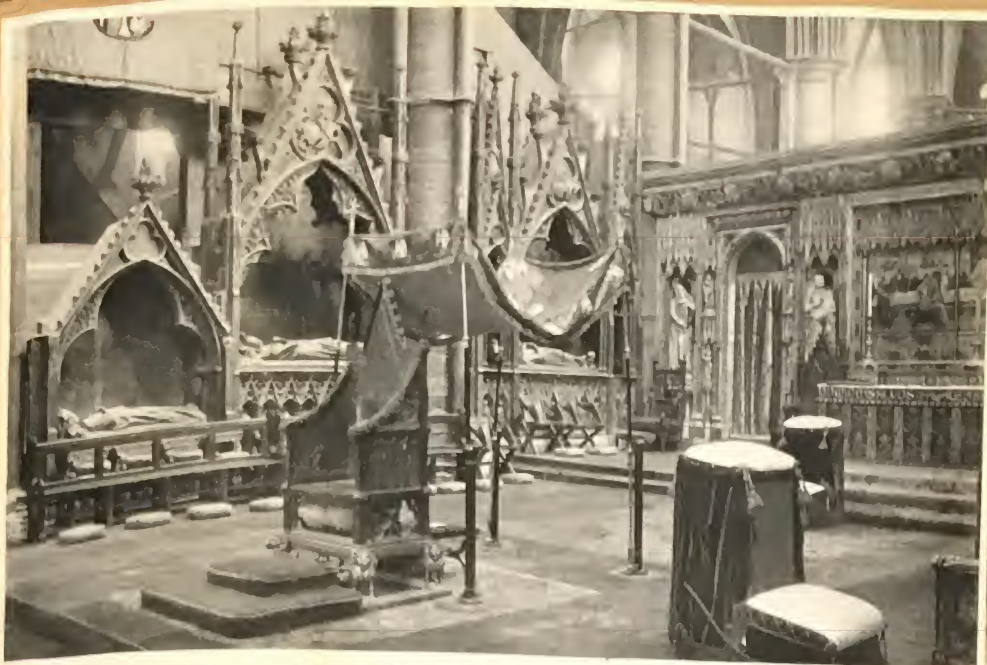
CHAPTER HOUSE *W. H. Murray*
WESTMINSTER ABBEY, WEST DOOR



CHAPTER HOUSE, WESTMINSTER ABBEY *W. H. Murray*
WALL ARCADES WITH PAINTINGS FROM THE APOCALYPSE



Whitehall Palace, Banqueting Hall.



THE CORONATION CHAIR, WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Under the seat of the Coronation Chair is the Stone of Scone, the emblem of power of the Scottish princes. Tradition says Jacob once used it as a pillow. Edward I brought it to England in 1297, in token of the subjugation of Scotland. Since that time every English monarch has been crowned in this chair except Edward V, who was never crowned, but was murdered in the Tower by order of his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester.



CHAPTER HOUSE, Westminster Abbey, Interior.



DETAIL OF THE WEST PORCH, ELY CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND



INTERIOR, ELY CATHEDRAL



EAST WINDOW, ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR



DETAIL OF ARCADE IN LADY CHAPEL, ELY CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND





St. Denis, France, 1896.

THE CHURCH AND THE BELERY.



THE NAVE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.



Westminster Abbey



CHOIR AND PRESBYTERY, LINCOLN EAST

690 GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL



THE NORTH-EAST SIDE.

"COURT" 1896



The Coronation Chair



FIG. 88. Triforium Gallery of North Transept, Westminster Abbey (looking South).



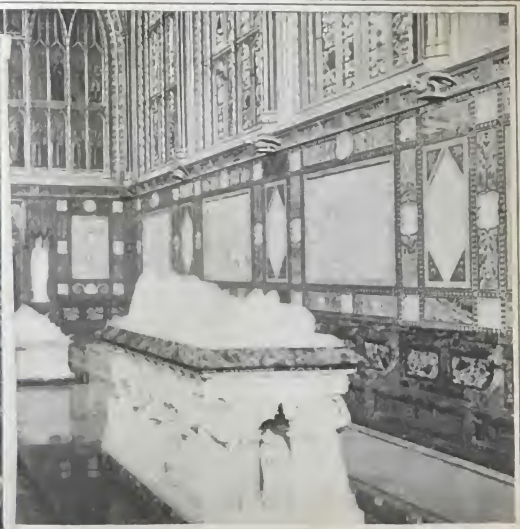
Princes' Chapel, where Prince and Princess were buried



SANDFORD. The Coronation of James II and Mary of Modena. The arrangement of seats shown in this print will be closely followed at the Coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.



From an old print. The Coronation of King William IV and Queen Adelaide, 1831. Showing the "Theatre."

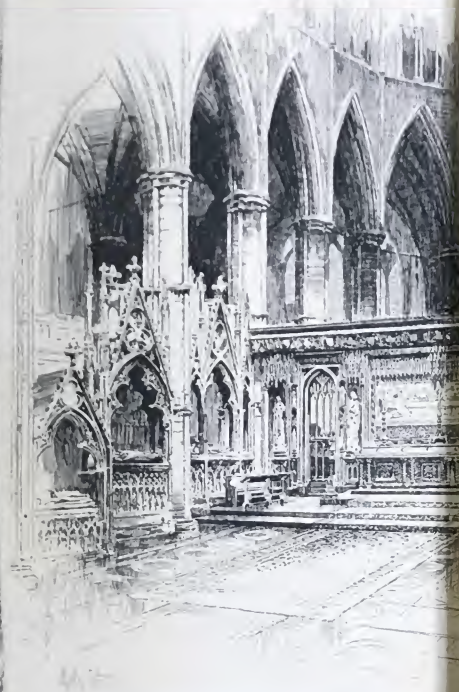


THE ALBERT MEMORIAL CHAPEL, AT WINDSOR, IN WHICH QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER HUSBAND, THE PRINCE CONSORT, ARE BURIED



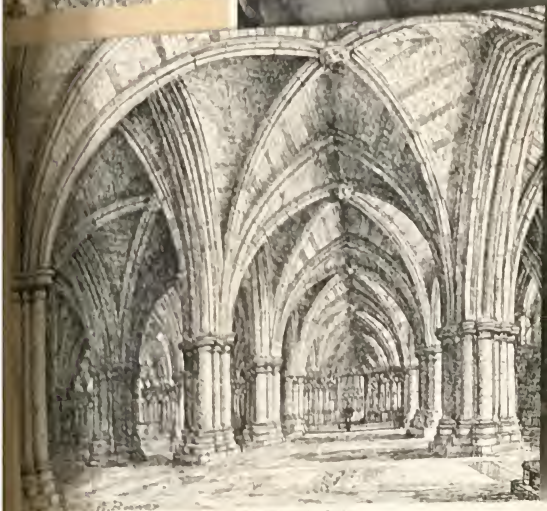
From an old print

The introduction of the late Queen. The introduction is the culminating point of the ceremony



The high altar: the Confessor's Chapel lies immediately behind





St. Peter's Church in Old St. Paul's.



INCENSES OF THE UNHAPPY MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS



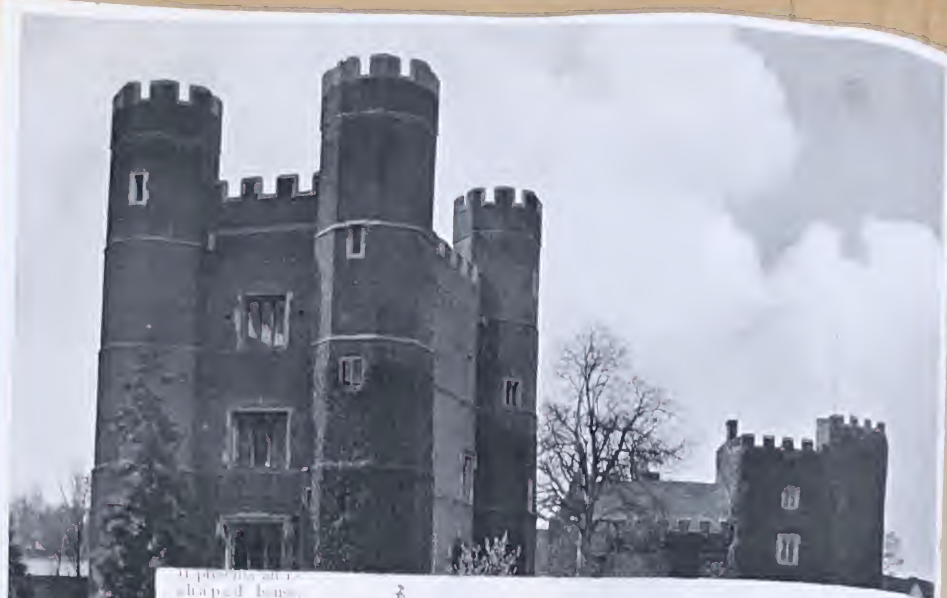
THE CHOIR AND STALLS.



THE SOUTH AISLE AT CULLOMPTON CHURCH.



COUNTRY LIFE



Copyright

It presents an irregular shape, being backed to the north on to a great fish-pond (Fig. 2), while to the south it occupies two sides of an ample fore-courtyard which was entered through the archway of a fine gate-house with octagonal turrets. The house does not give the impression of being much earlier than the structure of Benthall, as illustrated last week. The one original cluster of chimney shafts that remains is almost identical in its grouping and mouldings with those at

Benthall. The form of fenestration is also similar, with the same plain chamfered section. The gable finials and drip-stone headings to the windows incline one to place it early in the reign of the Virgin Queen, but there is no trace of a survival of the characteristic features of her father's time such as we find at Plaish and which we should have looked for had it been built by Sir Robt., under her sister. The porch (Fig. 3), which breaks the line of the drip-stone of the adjoining window, must have been added a little later, even in the next reign, and is clearly by the same designer as the gate-house (Fig. 4), whereof decay, occupation as a cottage and association with pigsties have not destroyed the picturesqueness, although they have marred the proportions. It was a most shapely structure. Flanked by the three-storeyed turrets, the building, containing rooms above and below, was centrally pierced by a

below and between the windows of the room on the same are found at Condover, Shropshire, an Elizabethan stone-built house. Although smaller in size and semblance, yet both retain as much as is Benthall Hall from Broseley. It has the same old and extensive outbuildings and carries no smoky dinginess about its surface. The masonry material is a fine ashlar stone quarried locally, varying in colour through the presence of rose tints, but mellowed to a clean grey. Exceptional in the country are the stone tiles of the roofing, which are not a local product. The country was early one of brick and baked tiles, and are likewise found in old buildings about Malvern.



THE OLD PORCH.



Copyright

THE GATEHOUSE ARCH.



Copyright

THE GATEHOUSE

"COUNTRY LIFE"



THE TERRACE STAIRWAY.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



IS AT GRANTHAM



WESTERN WING AND FORECOURT.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



OLD ENGLISH HOUSE IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ENG.
The house is at Weston and bears the date 1618. From a sketch by A. E. LOACH





Copyright

FROM THE OLD GARDEN ENCLOSURE.



CASEMENT WINDOWS IN SOUTH WRAXHALL MANOR HOUSE, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND

COUNTRY LIFE





The Great Chamber.



The Servants' Hall.



THE VAULTS.



The Tower Chapel of St. Thomas, burial-place of Peter of Colechurch.



H. W. Taunt. THE OLD PART OF DUKE HUMPH.



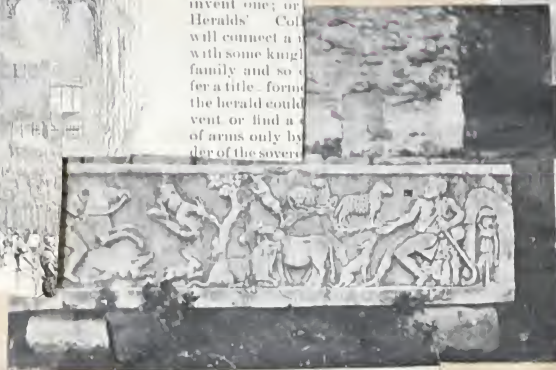
BISHAM THE HALL



THE DRAWING-ROOM



ties, and examine
into the pretence
of every man
here a count
arms. You
either entitled
you were not
pardon a shield
out a proper
was then much
a man should
pretend to be
Earl or a Duke
one wants a
in these days
only necessary
invent one; or
Heralds' Col
will connect a
with some knight
family and so
for a title, form
the herald could
vent or find a
of arms only by
der of the sovereign



"COUNTRY LIFE" - OLD STYLE.



In the Crypt



OF CROMBY HALL, CALLED THE COUNCIL ROOM, LOOKING EAST



Interior of Westminster Hall

where Parliament sat until when King Charles I. was tried and executed.



The Hall, Penhurst.



THE TORTURE DUNGEON, AS IT WAS IN THE 10TH CENTURY.



THE KITCHEN AND BUTTERY DOOR.



THE CRYPT.



THE HALL.



des Chevaliers.



THE PRIMITIVE, MEDIAEVAL FIREPLACE

The only one remaining in England. In the hall of Penhurst Place, the Kentish seat of the Lord de l'Isle at Abingdon. THE GALLERY, NEW INN



Brighthelm. ONWARD, STILL HIGHER.



THE INTERIOR OF THE GREAT HALL

A superb and lofty room with arched ceiling, fine old pictures and luxurious modern furniture.



A Corner of the Great Hall



THE GREAT HALL, HAMPTON COURT



THE GREAT HALL, HAMPTON COURT



The Great Hall, Hampton Court



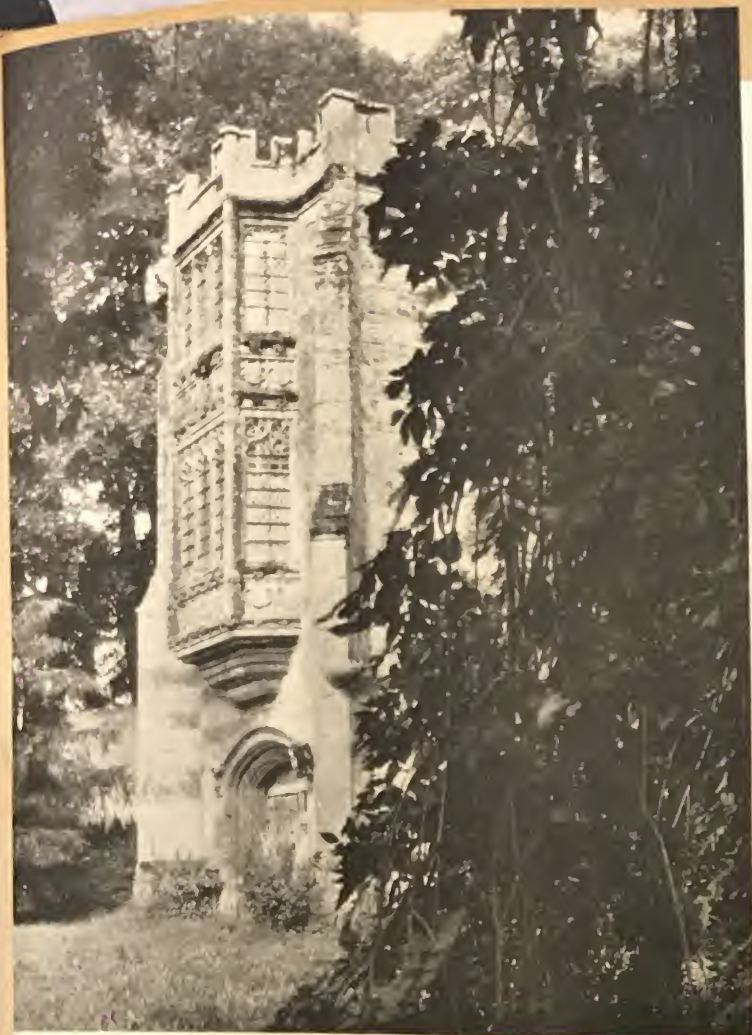
THE GREAT HALL, HAMPTON COURT



THE BANQUETING HALL IN THE CASTLE



St. Peter's Basilica



THE OLD GATE TOWER, BENEDICTINE ABBEY, CERNE ABBAS



CROOKSTON CASTLE, NEAR PAISLEY
BY HENRY BRIGHT, 1840

Printed in England
J. & J. B. B. B.



THE TOWER OF LONDON FROM THE AIR, WITHOUT BY-YOUR-LEAVE OF THE BEEF-EATERS

Photograph from "Topical," © Central Aerophoto Co., Ltd.





DETAIL OF CHRIST CHURCH GATE,
CANTERBURY, ENGLAND.



BATTLE ABBEY, OFF EMBOS' OLD ESTATE NEAR BATTLE, ACQUIRED BY MR.



Colegio de Cristo y Catedral de Oxford

Fot. Davies Series



THE CHAIN GATE, ENTRANCE TO CLOSE, 1812

of the church was approaching, the verger seeing that I was greatly interested in the building, offered to take me up to the triforium and over the roof. I gladly accepted his proposal, and accompanied him through wonderful stairways, filled with architectural fragments, through narrow, low doorways, and under the broad sweep of buttresses. While so engaged we heard the workmen who had been busy with some restorations in the triforium, leave the building, but paid little attention until, on descending the circular stone staircase, found that the door at the exit was locked. The workmen had not known that anyone was in the building and had unconsciously made us prisoners! The key in the door they had hung in its accustomed place on the post at the foot of the stairway, but at the other side of the door there



GREAT GATE OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND



Donald McLesh

ST. MARY'S SPIRE RISES BEYOND THE MAIN FRONT OF ALL SOULS COLLEGE
History and the law are subjects of special emphasis at All Souls. The college is well endowed and is devoted almost entirely to graduate and research work (see, also, illustrations,



THE TOWERS.



"COUNTRY LIFE."



THE ONLY ENTRANCE



THE CLOCK TOWER



THE RAISED WALK ALONG THE SOUTH WALL.



BRIDGE OF SIGNS, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

When I met was a shipboard acquaintance, whom I had not seen during the time months I had been in Europe. The queerest part of this meeting was that this gentleman, having been in Europe all that time, was leaving for home in a few hours to take his journey homeward. So, as fellow countrymen in a strange land, we at once joined forces and together set out to explore the town.

The interest in Ely—aside from its story—centers in the cathedral. There is very little else in the town worthy of notice. But the cathedral in itself takes up to us for the paucity of other attractions. It is built on the site formerly occupied by the Sax of St. Etheldreda, and in 673 A. D. it is one of the largest and most varied in England. Its measurements: Length, 520 feet; width 77 feet; length transepts, 178 feet; chancel nave, 62 feet; height of choir, 70 feet.

The first work on the present building goes back to 1083. The

last work was done in 1847 when the entire building was restored under the supervision of Sir Gilbert Scott.

But the crowning beauty of the cathedral of Ely is its famous Octagon, built 1322-28, following the fall of the central tower. Through its beauty and the genius displayed in its construction, it has immortalized the name of its creator—Alan de Walsingham.

The western tower on the exterior at once attracts attention. It does not look as if intended for a church, but rather as if for a fortress. The heavy effect of this Norman Transition piece of work is relieved to a certain extent by the turrets and the octagonal capping which were added during the Decorated period. The Octagon dominates the whole building from every point of view.

The nave of Ely cathedral is a splendid piece of late Norman work. The ceiling—now pitched—was originally flat, but the construction of the Octagon necessitated this change. The painted decoration that



DETAIL OF PARAPET FROM GREAT GATE, TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.



THE BISHOP'S EVE

MARNEY TOWER, NEAR KELVEDON, ESSEX.

MARKS TEY JUNCTION, SEVEN MILES FROM COLCHESTER



STATELY KING'S GATEWAY GIVES ENTRANCE TO TRINITY COLLEGE. The lower half of the portal dates from the time of Edward IV, the upper from that of Henry VIII, whose name image stands guard on its outer side. Trinity, the largest college in England, was founded by Hugh King Hall in 1546 by the amalgamation of several earlier institutions. King's College (see illustration, page 607), it is a part of Cambridge University. Note the number of bicycles parked at the right.

© Donald McLeish

LAYER MARNEY TOWER. NEAR KELVEDON, ESSEX.

FIVE MILES FROM MARKS TEY JUNCTION, SEVEN MILES FROM COLCHESTER.





Copyright

THE SOUTH FRONT.

"COUNTRY LIFE"



© The Architectural Forum

PORTION OF GARDEN FACADE, BRYMPTON D'EVERCY

Built About 1250



© The Architectural Forum

MONTACUTE HOUSE, HOME OF LORD CURZON

Begun 1281; Completed 1302



2. End of Rectory, Great Snoring, Norfolk. The bricks are a soft red, diapered in purple. The terra-cotta ornament and gray plaster are used with the brickwork.



3. East Barsham Hall, Norfolk. Detail of bay at base of main tower. The terra-cotta plaques appear against a background of dull-red bricks, diapered in deep purple.



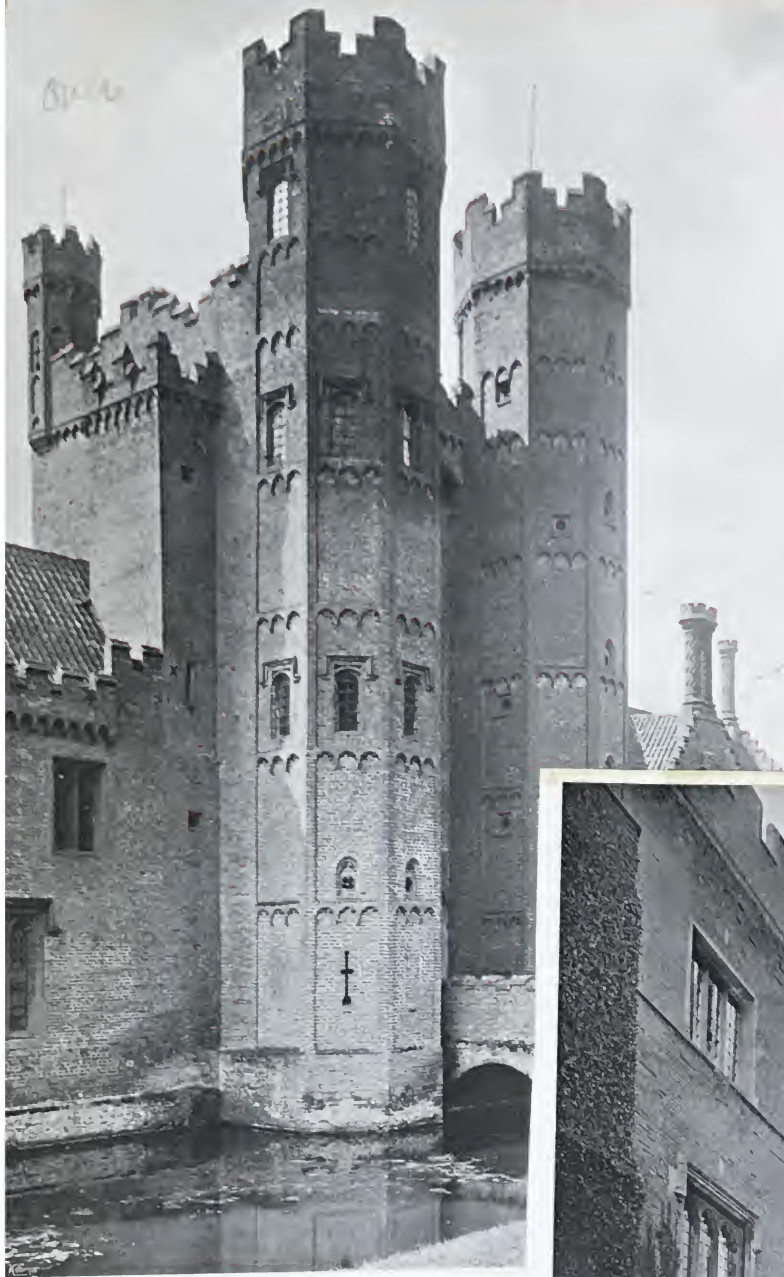
St. James's Palace
London



London W. 10. 10. 10.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE
London

FROM A PENCIL SKETCH BY R. HARMER SMITH
Reproduced at exact original size.



ONBURGH



NOBLE MASONRY.

COUNTRY LIFE.



LOOKING WEST.

COUNTRY



FROM THE WEST CORNER.

COUNTRY



SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES

Printed by W. A. Maxwell and Co.

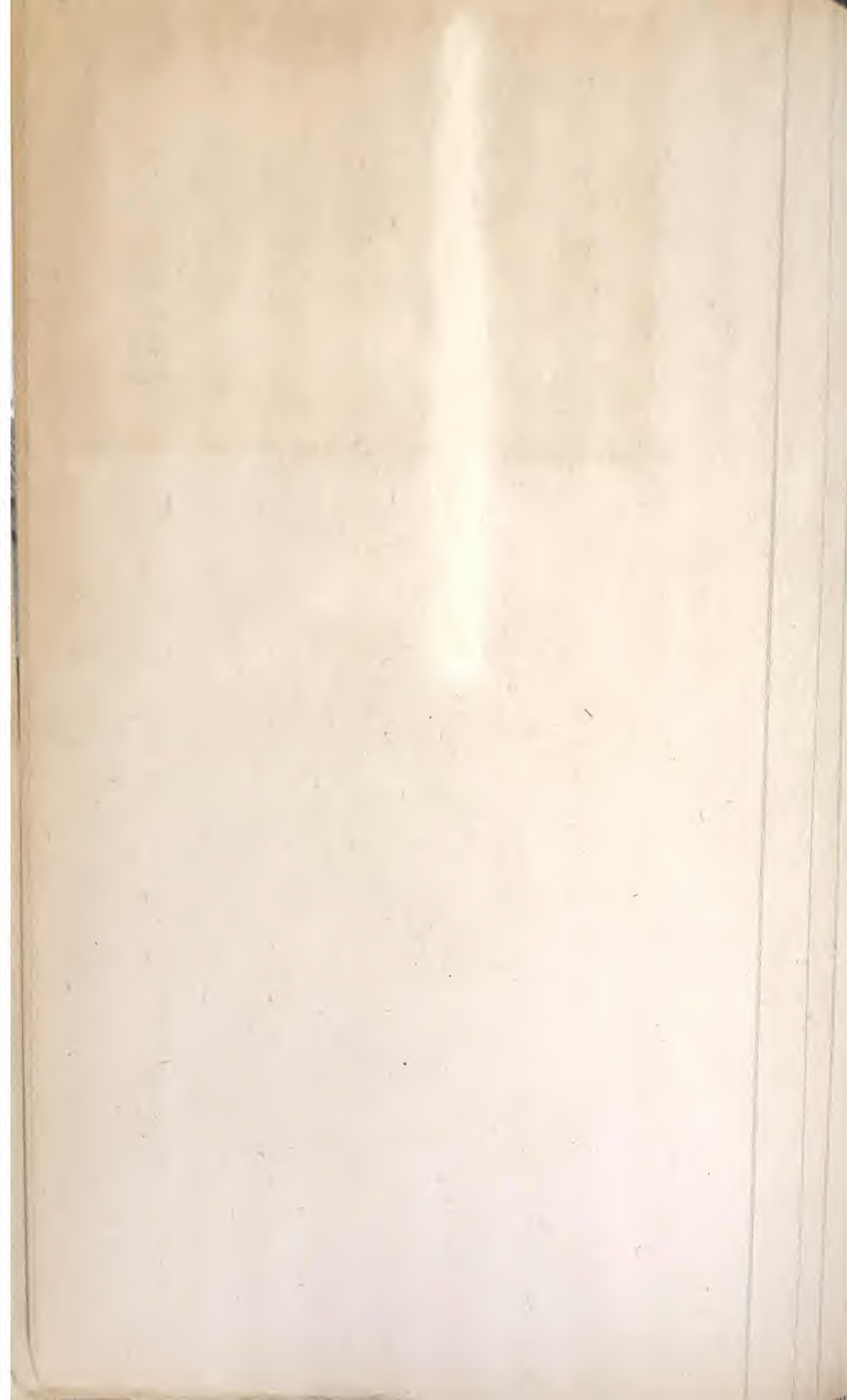


THE OLD GATE OF THE KEEP.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



THE DEANERY, WINCHESTER







The Architectural Record May, 1906
 PLATE III. SHOWING THE ROOF CONSTRUCTION OF THE OLD HINGHAM
 MEETING HOUSE, 1681
 From "Homes of Our Ancestors" as shown in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art



INTERIOR OF THE UPPER CHAPEL OR PRIEST'S ROOM, COMPTON WYNYATES, WARWICKSHIRE
 From "English Homes," by H. Avray Tipping, M. A., F. S. A. Courtesy of the Publishers, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York







ALM HOUSE, CHURCHGATE STREET, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTFORD



PRIOR'S HOUSE, CROWLEY, SUSSEX





ECTURE

April, 1927



NORTH CHURCH. FROM HERTFORD TO WENDOVER



ST. CATHARINE'S CHAPEL



SWAYLANDS, PENSURST, KENT



WHITAKER WRIGHT'S £500,000 MANSION UNDER THE HAMMER AT A CORNER OF LEA PARK.
Messrs. Hampton, the well-known auctioneers, will bring Whitaker Wright's mansion under the hammer on the 20th of this month. The mansion, which is estimated to be suitable for a country house, is stated to be suitable for a country house.



The John Harvard House at Stratford, with Carved Beams



F. Frith & Co. ANCIENT TIMBERED HOUSE, GOUDHURST.



Old House at Warwick

many houses clustered closely as he does in the one standing by itself in some out of the way corner of the land.
The use of carving on the half-timbered house is most interesting, possibly because of its appropriateness to the whole. In the John Harvard house in Stratford one finds a most carefully planned and beautifully executed design. Every single beam on the front of the house is cut in a pattern, and the ends of the beams which protrude in front



Mrs. Deane, Birmingham. BUILT OF WOOD AND PLASTER.





OLD VICARAGE AT EVANSHAM



House in Warwick, with Gable



The Old Oak Inn, Tenbury



IN NORMANDY



IGHTHAM MOTE. THE OLDEST GABLE.





THE ENTRANCE



AN OLD HOUSE AT SELLINGE

The flower garden separated by a stream from the kitchen garden and orchard



A RACK GARDEN



A ROADSIDE COTTAGE AT PULBOROUGH



THE PORCH



as from the Baptistry of Canterbury Cathedral that this porch was adapted, the gable from Tudor houses



THE JOHN HARVARD HOUSE AT STRATFORD
Purchased by Mr. Nelson Morris of Chicago for the use of
American Tourists



AGECROFT: THE ANCIENT ENTRANCE.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



DETAIL OF COTTAGE, EAST TEANESON, ENGLAND.
H. S. GOUGHLEY ARCHT.



PART OF THE WEST FRONT.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



THE NILES

"COUNTRY LIFE."



THE NORTH WEST FRONT.



Copyright

THE ENTRANCE.

Copyright



CASTGATE HOUSE,

Copyright

THE HALL, THE BRIDGE, AND THE MOAT.

Copyright



GARDENS OLD AND NEW.—ROUS LENCH COURT FROM THE NORTH.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



SOUTH FRONT IN THE QUADRANGLE.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



—ROUS LENCH COURT: THE



The rambling Elizabethan houses of England are
ciated in America and to be adopted



AN OLD COTTAGE AT BORDEN, KENT



Copyright.

STOKES (Y 4511 E.



OLD COTTAGE AT PRINCES RISBOROUGH, BUCKS



SERIES I.—OCKWELL, BERR.

Ockwella is situated about a mile westward of the village of Bray, near Windsor. It was commenced by John Noreys, Esq., in the reign of Henry VI., and finished in that of his successor, Edward IV. It is a most interesting specimen of the half-timbered mansions of the period, and the most perfect of the few remaining; the gables in particular are very beautiful.

THE MANSIONS OF ENGLAND IN THE OLDER TIME. JOSEPH NAB.



MME. DE NAVARRO (MARY ANDERSON) IN WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND



THE RECESSED CENTRE OF THE SOUTH FRONT. "COUNTRY LIFE."



AN OLD COTTAGE AT SWALLOWFIELD. "COUNTRY LIFE"



A HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE OF LAYCOCK



ST WILLIAM'S COLLEGE



THE VILLAGE POST OFFICE.





RUMWOOD COURT, LANGLEY
Garden Front Before Restoration



THE FORMAL GARDEN.



JOHN MILTON'S COTTAGE AT CHALFONT ST. GILES—HERE THE PURITAN WROTE "PARADISE LOST" AND WROTE "PARADISE REGAINED"



WEST ELEVATION OF SHIPLAKE COURT.





Season's Greetings



Willis Park and et del.

HOUSE AT SAN FRANCISCO FOR MR. F. M. GAMBLE.



A RETREAT FROM TOWN.



THE WINDOWS OF THE GREAT HALL.



NORTH-EAST EXIT IN QUADRANGLE.



OLD DOVECOTE IN FARMYARD AT OFFENHAM.



THE VILLAGE OF BRAY.



CAPTAIN COVENTRY'S HOUSE, EARLS CROOME





"THE HARVARD HOUSE IS NOW A SHOP"



MORETON OLD HALL

"COUNTRY LIFE"



BURGHIER'S HOUSE AT THE LUND OPEN-AIR MUSEUM, SWEDEN



SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH PLACE



THE DAIRY - FRONT VIEW



THE NORTH FACADE

"COUNTRY LIFE"



Everything for "Said long year" from a smiling
haunted chamber and a smuggler's coast does the M



HOUSES THAT ARE FAST DISAPPEARING BEFORE LONDON'S MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT



Copyright

THE COURTYARD, NORTH CORNER.



11.—THE KITCHEN (1530) AND THE KITCHEN TABLES (SEVENTEENTH CENTURY).

"COUNTRY LIFE."



THE NORTH C



THE WEST END.

COUNTRY LIFE



THE THIRD TERRACE.



TH WZAG.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

"COUNTRY LIFE."



MODERN HOUSE AT LEIGH



"Pattenden" — Goudhurst



MARY ARDEN'S COTTAGE, WILMOT



Kettlebrook



"IN GOD'S PROVIDENCE HOUSE WE FOUND SOME CROWN DRESDEN"



THE SOUTH GARDEN.

"COUNT



Copyright DER VILAGE A RUSTIC HOME





THE FORWARD COURT OF THE WARTBURG, LOOKING TOWARD THE ENTRANCE.
Luther's apartment area is the building on the left.



Copyright by Bureau-Travel Co.
The Plonlein Tower. The street branches here and



OLD TRINITY HOUSE, AS RESTORED.



PIRION COURT



THE COURTYARD, EAST CORNER.



Copyright

OLD AND NEW



Surro

terrace, the balustrade



BRISTOL.
St. Peter's Hospital



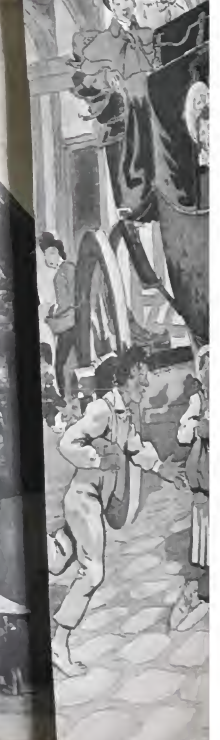
CHAMBERS WAL



WALTON'S HOUSE IN FLEET STREET.
His shop was "at a few doors the



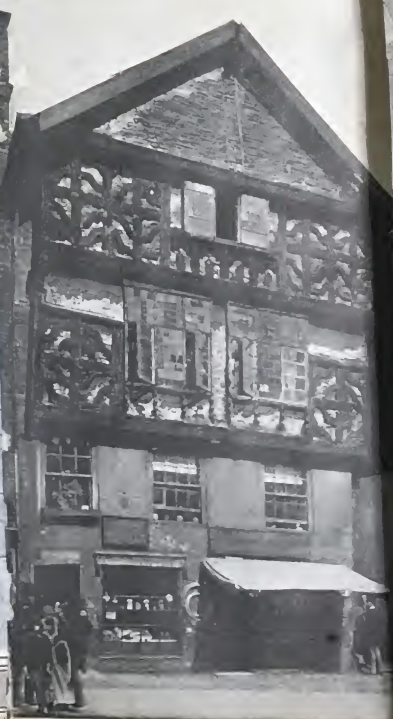
FREEY.
It is his house



At the corner of "Hawarden Castle Road"



PLASTER WORK ON A HOUSE AT WYVENHOE



CHESTER. ONE OF THE OLD HOUSES



OLD BARN



FROM THE HALL GALLERY

COUNTRY LIFE



THE HOUSE WHERE SHAKESPEARE WAS BORN

(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH)



George B. ...



COUNTRY INN OR LODGING HOUSE



FEATHERS HOTEL AT LONDON
EXQUISITELY FURNISHED OF THE OLD
INNS IN ENGLAND



A COTTAGE AT BATTLE, ADJOINING THE ABBEY



THE LANE BY THE ALMSHOUSES.



The Butcher's Shop



OLD HOUSE AT KEEVIL



H. W. Tassett.

A BYEPATH.



THE JOHN HARVARD HOUSE AT STRATFORD, ENGLAND
Which on October seventh was formally presented to Harvard University by
Mr. Edward Morris of Chicago. The Hon. Whitelaw Reid presided
at the ceremony



The House in which Bishop Perry was born, Bridgnorth.



THE CROFT, CHESHAM: ENTRANCE



ENCE OF MILTON S. BOWMAN ESQ., BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Lewis Bowman, Architect



MORLAIX, BRITTANY



A pleasing variety of materials and a carefully studied assymetry in design are common characteristics of English homes



FROM PENCIL SKETCHES IN WHICH APPEARED TO ALLEGED TRADITION THE GREAT REFRIGERATOR WAS BORN IN APRIL 24, 1504



THE NARROW ENTRANCE, VILLAGE LIFE



Church Street, Gillingham



THE VILLAGE STREET, GILLINGHAM



FIG. 134 — The south-east front of Oakwell Manor, Bray, Berkshire

Arch. Surv. 1900



A CORNER OF THE OLD HOUSE



© National Geographic Society

ANCIENT QUARTERS WITHIN THE WALLS OF WINDSOR CASTLE

Arch. Surv. 1900

Although used as a residence at various times by nearly all the sovereigns since the first William, Windsor was little more than a medieval castle until the reign of George IV. That monarch transformed it into a modern palace.



Cottages by the Mill Race at Bibury.



'Detail of Old Oak House at



Crown Inn, Chiddingfold





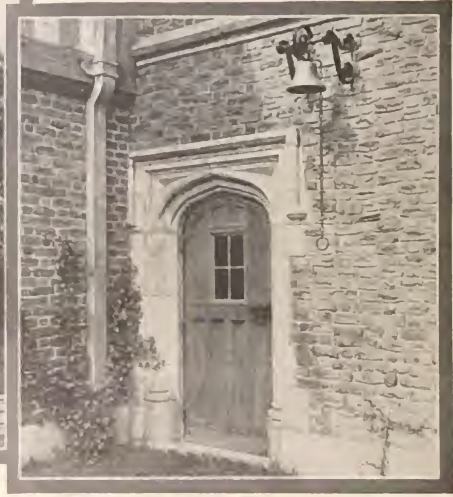
DETAIL OF GARDEN FACADE COURT LODGE GROOMBRIDGE KENT



Photograph of East Angles



East Angles, Surrey



A VENERABLE RESIDENCE FACES THE BRANESIDE QUAD
The old name of the college is probably derived from an ancient
weaver, a town built up the old hall. It was carried away in
the 14th century and only retained in the college in 1841



Photograph of East Angles

Photograph of East Angles



GARDEN FACADE, COURT LODGE



THE BODLEIAN AT OXFORD IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST LIBR

Founded more than three centuries ago by Sir Thomas Bodley, the superb collection contains about 1,250,000 bound volumes and some 40,000 volumes of manuscripts, of inestimable value. Among its special treasures are a copy of Gutenberg's Bible, a rare collection of 5,000 volumes, and manuscripts of Wycliffe's Bible and "Prometheus Unbound" (see, also, text, page 387).



ENTRANCE DOOR AND ARCHWAY, COURT LODGE, GROOMBRIDGE, KENT



THE HALL PASSAGE, LOOKING ACROSS THE COURTYARD.



"English Homes - Early Renaissance."

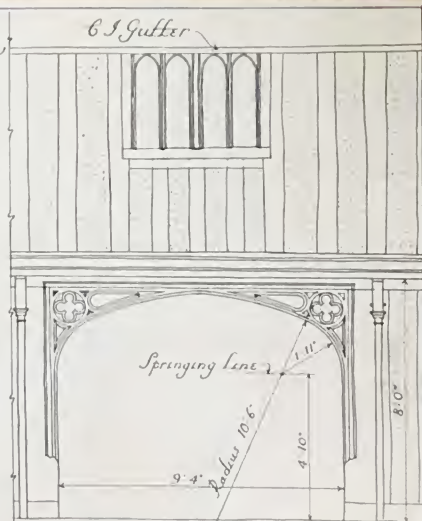
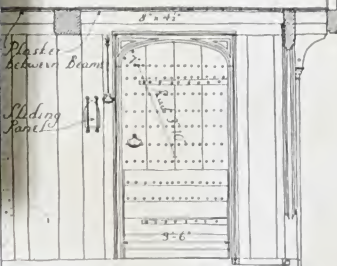
THE HALL BAY, CHARTERHOUSE, LONDON



THE SQUARE

Entrance Archway
at Court Lodge
Groombridge Kent

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 foot



Section



Garden Elevation
(Entrance Elevation similar)



Elevation
Detail of Spandril
Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 foot



The Square, Penshurst





